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For Business, Olympic Gold Is Lead

Tourist Trade Now Expects Los Angeles Games Will Be a Financial Bust

By Jay Mathews
 Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The opening ceremonies were enchanting and the first races full of thrills, but Los Angeles businessmen have found their dreams of Olympic gold unexpectedly turning to straw.

"If it continues at this rate, we will have the worst summer we have had in 20 years," said a Disneyland spokesman, Al Flores, on Sunday.

A Hertz Rent-A-Car representative, Donna Cook, noting two lots at the Los Angeles airport stuffed with unused cars, said, "Wake me up when it's over."

Widespread expectations of heavy Olympic tourist business helped create much of the enthusiasm for the Games here. Until last week, many hotels, motels, car rental agencies and tourist attractions held out hope for a last-min-

ute surge, but they now blame the Olympics for what has become a tourism bust.

"A lot of restaurants and a lot of hotels are crying the blues right now," said a Los Angeles Visitors and Convention Bureau spokesman.

Jack Kyser, an economist with the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, said enough Californians have bought Olympic tickets to fill the stadiums, but they do not rent cars or hotel rooms, and "it's going to be a more local audience than anyone expected."

Tourism experts here say the strong U.S. dollar, which makes travel to the United States expensive for foreigners, has forced some cancellations, but they put most of the blame on unrealistic expectations, ticket difficulties and scare stories about Olympic traffic and crowds.

The publicity not only discouraged tourists, but led many southern California customers to flee town.

Six Flags Magic Mountain, a popular amusement park that sells more than 80 percent of its tickets to local residents, reported a 10-percent decline in customers since July 7 compared with last year, something park managers anticipated. But a park spokesman, Scott Piazza, said projections now indicated a drop of as much as 30 percent by the end of the Olympics.

"This is a combination of people, afraid of traffic and congestion, staying home and watching the Olympics or actually going to the Olympics," Mr. Piazza said.

Many attractive hotels near Olympic sites signed agreements with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee to provide rooms for news personnel and Olympic staff and have no vacancies. But others, anticipating a crush of tourists and tour groups, were left with many empty rooms.

Jerry Nilsen, general manager of the Sportsmen's Lodge Hotel in Studio City, said, "A year ago, we were fully committed [to groups and tour agencies] and turning people away for the Olympics weeks." Then the strong dollar, fears of crowding and traffic and difficulties getting blocks of tickets from the games' computer system of random distribution began to bring cancellations.

Today, 30 percent of his rooms are empty, compared with only a 9 percent vacancy rate in past summers. "Some people who have been coming here for 20 years are not coming this year," Mr. Nilsen said.

Mr. Kyser, the economist for the chamber of commerce, said some hotel managers expecting a tourist boom failed to read an economic-impact report prepared for the local Olympic committee that said 56 percent of Olympic visitors would stay with friends or relatives in the area.

Even some well-known hotels convenient to downtown and Olympic sites on Sunday reported rooms still available during the Olympic period.

Business experts said they were unsure how these developments would affect projections of \$3 billion to \$4 billion in local revenues from the Games. "But you have to remember that would only be 3 percent of the gross regional product for southern California in 1984," Disneyland's Mr. Flores said.

Officials at Los Angeles International Airport had suffered more than a year of severe congestion during construction of expanded parking and access roads for the Olympics. But airline and airport officials reported no significant increase in traffic last week.

One Olympic event with many U.S. athletes, wrestling at the Anaheim Convention Center, has failed to attract new customers to nearby hotels or attractions.

Mr. Flores said hotels near Disneyland are reporting "occupancy down substantially from last year. The attraction depends on the summer months, and a heavy volume of tourists, for 40 percent of its business. It is trying to alert local residents to the lack of crowds, but it doesn't look good for us," Mr. Flores said.



A marine guides an amphibious vehicle carrying troops from Beirut to ships offshore.

Last Unit Of Marines Leaves as U.S. Shifts Embassy

United Press International

BEIRUT — The last U.S. Marine combat troops in Lebanon began pulling out of Beirut on Monday, leaving guard duty at the new U.S. Embassy to a few marines and Lebanese security men.

Three amphibious assault vehicles carried a group of marines to the West Beirut waterfront at dawn and into the Mediterranean for the short ride to two U.S. ships offshore.

The departure of about 100 combat troops from the 22d Marine Amphibious Unit was expected to take two days, coinciding with the U.S. Embassy's move into new offices in East and West Beirut. It appeared that fewer than half left Monday, but embassy officials declined comment.

The move came as militias exchanged sniper fire southeast of the capital and the Lebanese government cleared more barricades from highways linking Christian East and mainly Muslim West Beirut.

Marine combat units were diverted from Lebanon's multinational peace-keeping force to guard U.S. diplomats. The marines served as backup to the embassy's regular marine security guard contingent when American diplomats crowded into Beirut's waterfront after the truck bombing of the old U.S. Embassy in April 1983. Sixty-three persons were killed in the attack.

With the departure of the 22d Marine Amphibious Unit, the new U.S. Embassy will be guarded by about 15 marines and a special Lebanese security force that will include former Druze and Shiite Muslim militiamen, U.S. officials said.

"Security experts believe that security is and will be, without the marines, as effective as it was with them," said Jon Stewart, an embassy spokesman.

Diplomats prepared for the scheduled opening Tuesday of the new embassy, about half a mile (one kilometer) west of the temporary offices. Surrounded by high walls topped with barbed wire, the two-story building is set back from the waterfront. A larger, five-story "embassy annex" is expected to open in Aitun, a hillside suburb of East Beirut, on Thursday.

The U.S. government, apparently, chose the East Beirut office for security reasons after Muslim militiamen gained control of West Beirut on Feb. 6.

In new cease-fire violations, Christian and Muslim gunmen traded sniper fire in the hills above Beirut airport, radio stations said. No casualties were reported.

Government troops and civil engineers worked for the third day in central Beirut, clearing debris from areas around the Green Line, which had divided the capital since February. About 2,500 soldiers of a new Muslim-Christian army continued to spread out along the Green Line for the reopening Wednesday of two more crossings between East and West Beirut.

Militia Leader Killed

Gunmen on Monday killed the leader of a leftist militia involved in fighting with a rival faction in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, security sources quoted by Reuters said.

Armed men broke into the home of Nabil al-Hafiz, leader of the Nasserite Organization, killed him and wounded two other members of the group, the sources said. The Nasserite Organization had earlier fought small-arm battles with a rival leftist group called the Nasser Forces, in which several people were wounded, they said.

Herzog Calls in Labor, Likud Leaders In a Move to Advance Coalition Talks

By James Feron
 New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — President Chaim Herzog of Israel sought Monday to advance Israel's lagging talks on a coalition government by calling in the leaders of the two major political blocs for informal discussions before the official election results are announced Tuesday night.

A spokesman for Mr. Herzog said he would meet Tuesday with Shimon Peres, leader of the 44-seat Labor alignment, and then with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, whose Likud bloc formed the last two governments but got only 41

seats in elections a week ago. The official results are not expected to change the unofficial tally that showed 13 other parties in control of 35 seats, producing an apparent impasse in efforts to form a 61-vote governing coalition in the 120-member Knesset, or parliament.

Once the final figures are published, Mr. Herzog plans to begin formal discussions with all or most of the Knesset party leaders in order to determine who has the best chance to form a government.

An official in Mr. Herzog's office said that, in an unusual move, the president was meeting with the leaders of the major blocs informally at first "because he wants to see how it's going."

Mr. Herzog is understood to favor a national unity government. It could bring the major parties together, at least initially to help resolve the nation's economic ills, in a wide coalition that would not be dependent on the smaller parties and their ideological demands.

Both Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres have been saying they favor such a wide coalition. But they have also been courting the small parties to form a more narrow coalition.

Likud now seems in a better position than Labor because the demands of the four religious parties are apparently more acceptable to the right-wing Likud than to the Labor alignment.

That became apparent Sunday when Shas, or the Sephardi Torah Guardians Party, with four seats, said it was "strongly inclined" to join a Likud coalition. Mr. Peres then met with Shas leaders and said the decision was "not irrevocable."

The religious parties had been members of Labor coalitions for the many years that Labor dominated the political scene here, and they were also members of the last two governments led by Likud.

Their leaders have indicated that they were able to gain more religious concessions under Likud, but that might have been because these were narrower coalitions and therefore less resistant to demands by partners.

Ezer Weizman, leader of the three-member Yahad Party, which he said could go with either Likud or Labor blocs, also has been talking to rabbis and other leaders of the religious parties.

Israeli Raid Carries

Israeli soldiers have raided the largest Palestinian university on the occupied West Bank, breaking up an exhibit that featured handbooks on guerrilla warfare and bomb-making, an Israeli official spokesman said Monday, according to United Press International report from Tel Aviv.



SWIMMING RECORD — Steve Lundquist of the United States set a world record in the 100-meter breaststroke at the Los Angeles Olympics. Page 7.

Special for the Olympics: Pages 6-7

The Trib is expanding its sports section for the next two weeks to provide complete coverage of the Los Angeles Olympics. To make this possible, the sports page moves from its customary next-to-last spot.

■ Managua says troops killed rebels disrupting voter drive. Page 3.

■ Philippine tourism has dropped drastically in the year since Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was murdered. Page 3.

■ Moscow is charging "Russophobia" against the West to help explain the demise of détente. Page 5.

■ Deng Xiaoping will meet with Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on Hong Kong's future. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Rupert Murdoch says he will take his bid for control of St. Regis Corp. to shareholders. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ West Germany's 20-year trade in East German political prisoners is enveloped in myth, secrecy and silence. Page 12.

Failure of Talks in Iraq Further Divides Kurds

By David B. Ottaway
 Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Negotiations between Baghdad and one of the main leaders of Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq have broken down, leaving the Kurds more divided and the central government stronger, according to Iraqi and western diplomatic sources.

The talks, under way since November, reportedly continued inconclusively until May, when clashes between Iraqi security forces and Kurdish youths who were holding protests in several northern towns apparently provoked their collapse. Since then, there have been no negotiations, according to the sources.

The Iraqi government has said nothing official about the talks. Latif Jassam, the Iraqi information minister, recently said only that a dialogue was still taking place.

He insisted that conditions in Iraq's three northern Kurdish provinces were excellent and cited the presence of 50,000 Kurds in Iraq as proof of their support for the central government and its war against Iran.

"Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was wrong in his gamble that he would be able to come into Iraq through Kurdistan," Mr. Jassam said. "Our Kurdish people are with the revolution, the country and President Saddam Hussein."

Reports about fighting in the north have been sketchy; foreign journalists have not been allowed to travel there.

The worst of the recent clashes, in mid-May, reportedly took place in Sulaymaniyah in northeast Iraq, where 15 to 20 Kurdish youths were killed after security forces fired on a demonstration of students opposing summer service in the army. Similar protests reportedly took place in Mosul and in Erbil, capital of the Kurdish region.

Because of the protest, the government called off its drive to enroll Kurdish students in the army during their summer vacation this year.

Since 1977, Iraq's 2.5 million to 3 million Kurds have had a form of limited autonomy in three northern provinces, Arbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk, with their own legislative assembly and executive council as well as schools using the Kurdish language.

But there is also a sizable Kurdish minority in the mountains of northern Iraq, and one side effect of the war between Iran and Iraq has been to rekindle Kurdish demands for greater autonomy in both countries.

Baghdad and Tehran have deliberately sought to provoke a Kurdish rebellion in each other's northern provinces, hoping to weaken the other country.

The result has been a fragmentation of the Kurdish populations in the two countries. Some Kurdish leaders have sided with the central governments and others taken up arms against them.

In Iraq, one of the main opposition Kurdish factions is led by Idris and Masoud Barzani, sons of the late mullah Mustafa Barzani. The elder Barzani headed a revolt in the north prior to the so-called Algiers Agreement in 1975, which temporarily settled a border dispute between Iran and Iraq. Under that accord, the leaders of both countries agreed to stop aiding the other's opposition.

But with the onset of the Iran-Iraq War in September 1980, the Barzani brothers revived their father's movement and now reportedly have a guerrilla force of 10,000 to 12,000 men.

Backed by Tehran, they control much of the rugged mountainous region along the Turkish border and have been responsible for recent kidnappings aimed at publicizing their cause.

Solidarity Leader Reported Missing After Release Under Amnesty Plan

United Press International

WARSAW — An underground leader of the outlawed Solidarity union, freed from jail last week under a government amnesty program, has disappeared along with his lawyer, his wife said Monday.

Krysztyna Frasnysnik, wife of Wladyslaw Frasnysnik, 31, said she was worried about her husband and had gone to a police station to make a statement about his disappearance.

"There is no chance that he has rejoined the Solidarity underground," she said. "He is too closely watched for that."

Mrs. Frasnysnik said her husband disappeared with his defense attorney, Lech Adamczyk, after his release from Lecyza prison near Warsaw on Friday.

Lech Walesa, the founder of Solidarity, said he was also concerned about Mr. Frasnysnik's disappearance.

Mrs. Frasnysnik said her husband, an underground Solidarity leader in Wroclaw, refused a police escort to his home after his release from prison. After being freed, she said, he and Mr. Adamczyk went to a priest near the prison. They have not been seen since, she said.

Sources said the two men had mentioned that they wanted to visit the shrine of the Black Madonna at Jasna Gora monastery about 90 miles (145 kilometers) away, but they never arrived there.

Mr. Frasnysnik was arrested in October 1982 and sentenced to six years in prison for his activities in the underground. His sentence was reduced to three years in an amnesty declared July 21 for nearly all of Poland's political prisoners and about 35,000 criminals whose sentences were less than two years.

Poland's Roman Catholic Church is calling on the Communist government to follow the prisoners' amnesty by liberalizing the government to allow political pluralism.

"In order to improve the social and political situation," said a church editorial published Sunday in the Catholic newspaper Tygodnik Powszechny, "a change in the system of government is necessary. The system should represent the interests of society."

The "unseen," and apparently uncensored, editorial was the first official church reaction to the amnesty and was believed to represent the views of the church leadership, including Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate.

It called on the government to recognize that a "new social consciousness" in Poland required pluralist forms of activity. The editorial said the amnesty was a "first important step." It did not specifically mention Solidarity.

The Polish parliament, the Sejm, declared the amnesty to mark the 40th anniversary of Communist rule in Poland and apparently to fulfill a condition set by the United States before it would consider lifting economic sanctions.

The sanctions were imposed after the December 1981 declaration of martial law.

Now will commemorate only "the heroes of the uprising."

Some members of the planning committee quit over the change. They contended that the commemoration now implicitly supports the officially sanctioned history in its scorn for the motives of the Warsaw resistors, who fought unaided with limited arms as Nazi forces puny and systematically razed the city.

The second major date in the month for Poland is Aug. 16, the anniversary of the so-called Miracle on the Vistula in 1920, when Polish troops outflanked advancing Bolshevik armies, forcing Lenin to sue for peace and cede contested territory. No official celebrations are planned.

Neither will Aug. 23, the date of the Soviet-German nonaggression treaty in 1939 that led to the dismemberment of Poland, be publicly commemorated.

Finally, there is Aug. 31, the date the Polish government entered into an agreement with the Solidarity trade union of Gdansk four years ago, accepting 21 points that included an end to press censorship and the acceptance of independent unions.

Now, after martial law has annulled the accords and with many Solidarity leaders in jail waiting for

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Wladyslaw Frasnysnik

In Poland, a Month for Anniversaries Reflects Official Version of History

By Michael T. Kaufman
 New York Times Service

WARSAW — In Poland, momentous anniversaries loom as August approaches. Some of the dates are celebrated officially, some glossed over by the authorities. All of them are remembered by most Poles.

There is, to begin with, Aug. 1, the date when a Warsaw uprising began 40 years ago. In the following 63 days, Poles fought unsuccessfully to free their capital from Nazi forces while Soviet troops remained camped across the Vistula River.

Official celebrations praise the heroism of the fighters but generally depict the plan as a questionable or misguided adventure undertaken by anti-Communist and anti-Soviet forces. Last week the government sponsored a two-day conference of scholars on the uprising.

On Wednesday a cornerstone will be laid for a monument that even before its construction is already covered with a patina of controversy. The monument was first proposed in 1981, specifically to mark the uprising as an act of national honor.

But in the past few months the concept has been altered by supporters of the government, and it

now will commemorate only "the heroes of the uprising."

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a sweeping amnesty announced last week to be put into effect, the only point of the agreement still being observed is the one calling for Mass to be broadcast on Sunday.

The amnesty was announced as part of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the July day in 1944 when, in the town of Chelm, newly liberated by advancing Soviet armies, groups of Poles from several leftist parties formed the Polish Committee of National Liberation, which became known as the Lublin Committee.

With Soviet support, this grew first into the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic, then into the Government of National Unity, then into the present Government of the People's Republic of Poland.

Who exactly did what in Chelm on July 22, 1944, is a matter of contention. The officially supported view is that the people who gathered first in Chelm and later in Lublin were an eclectic group of patriots who came together more or less spontaneously.

There is another view, prevalent in the West. The British historian Norman Davies, for example, argues that "despite later legends, the Lublin Committee was created in Moscow and imposed by the Soviet authorities."

On the Road in Albania, Where a Pioneer Spirit Still Prevails

The writer, an Australian, is one of the few Western journalists allowed to travel in Albania in recent years. This is the second article of his two-part account.

By Uli Schmieder
 International Herald Tribune

VLORE, Albania — The only visible sign of industrial development from the terrace of the hotel in this southern port city is the smoke swirling out of the chimney of a cement factory.

A breeze off the bay sweeps the smoke up into nearby mountains, it rustles the palms on the boulevards along the shore and carries the smell of spices and cheese from the town to the hotel terrace.

The glasses on the table are refilled with raki, a dry, colorless brandy that is the national drink.

A young man, from the shadow of an oleander bush, looks intently at our group. A foreigner is an unusual sight in Vlore. Not too many years ago they were stoned.

The stranger at the table reaches instinctively for his camera, to be sure sure it is still there. "Don't worry," said one of his group. "In our country nothing is ever stolen."

He smiles, showing gleaming white teeth. "Fifteen years for a thief," he said, "is a long time behind bars."

"We are the antidote to the consumer society," said one of the men at the table. He wipes the raki from the corners of his mouth and tells a story.

"Listen," he said. "A fat man goes to his doctor, who tells him he'll die unless he stops eating so much. But the fat man says he's happy to die. This way he can go to heaven as a fat man and show the others up there how well Albanians eat."

The people at the table laugh. In a country where everything about life is lean, overweight people are a curiosity.

Our small group boards a bus for a tour of the countryside.

Lush, irrigated fields stretch out on both sides of the road. Workers hack and harvest, weed and plant. Their bent backs never straighten, their heads never turn. They work eight hours a day, six days a week to meet agricultural production goals set by the government.

And those goals are rigidly set, firmly based on the principle of self-reliance. The nation's leader, Enver Hoxha, 76, decreed when his Communists took over the country 40 years ago that Albania would set its own course, free of foreign intrusions.

In material terms, Albania is the poorest country in Europe. But it is self-sufficient in grain, and in fuel, and it has an abundance of mineral resources. It produces 85 percent of its own food.

The bus moves laboriously along a road cluttered with carts pulled by oxen and horses. There are also trucks, sheep, cattle and a steady stream of peasants who walk, hoes on their shoulders, to and from the fields.

An old woman rests by the side of the road, cradling

a bundle of firewood. A soldier in a green uniform, his cap emblazoned with a red star, rides sidesaddle on a mule.

Just north of Vlore the salt fields glisten in long sheets of alabaster white. Hundreds of workers lung back and forth, raking, loading, spreading, and sifting salt.

In this country, almost everyone works. And most of the labor is still done by hand.

A woman looks up at the passing bus, smiles and salutes with a raised fist — the symbol of Albanian unity.

There are no privately owned automobiles in Albania, but the state runs fleets of trucks and buses. Many are of dubious origin, their parts often cannibalized, welded together and made to work. The mechanized hybrids may have a Czech chassis, a Chinese motor, an Italian gearbox, a Russian transmission and an East German headlight.

"We have our own tractor factory in Tirana," boasted an economist.

"But honestly," he said, pointing to the trucks rumbling along the road, "they're mainly busy making spares for all this."

The bus moves inland to Berat, a city almost 3,000 years old. There the inhabitants, watching from a fourth-century hilltop castle, saw Roman legions, Turks, Greeks, Italians and Germans come down the Semoeni River valley to conquer their country. Many of the medieval houses in Berat have been restored. So have the city's churches and its mosque, despite the fact that religion is banned in Albania.

"We still have 3,000 churches and mosques in our country, but today all of them are museums," an official says.

After passing an oil refinery and the chemical and fertilizer plants in Fier, the road crosses the emerald green waters of the Vjose, the country's biggest river. Fishermen land their plentiful catch from waters that are free of pollution.

Not far from the river, student brigades chop away with hoes and shovels to build the Vlore-Berat road. In Albania, every school-age youngster works one month each year on a public works project or in the fields

Russia Insists U.S. Bars Space Talks, Despite Reagan Willingness to Meet

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Monday maintained its position that talks with the United States on space weapons were "impossible" and it made no public response to a U.S. diplomatic note that specifically agreed to such discussions.

The American administration is deliberately blocking the talks proposed by the Soviet Union to prevent the militarization of outer space, Radio Moscow said Monday.

The radio referred to the appearance Sunday of the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger,

on a television news show in the United States, in which the space negotiations were discussed, and it asserted that "Weinberger has repeated views which virtually make the talks impossible."

Mr. Weinberger said on television that the United States was still willing to participate in the talks, in September in Vienna, but without "kow-towing or capitulating" in Soviet demands about the scope and subject matter of the sessions.

"We've said we will go to Vienna and we will talk about their agenda," he continued. "And we expect them to talk about our agenda."

Moscow wants to limit the talks to controls on anti-satellite weapons, while U.S. negotiators want to bring up the issue of long-range nuclear weapons, a subject on which talks have been stalled.

Asked why he thought the Russians appeared to be balking at going ahead with the Vienna talks, Mr. Weinberger said, "It may be purely political. They may be simply trying to defeat the president of the United States... It's a puzzling situation."

In Brussels, the new secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Lord Carrington, said Monday that a hiatus in Soviet policy-making and leadership may be preventing arms control talks.

Interviewed at NATO's headquarters by an American television network, NBC, Lord Carrington said, "I think we shall have to wait until after the American presidential election and perhaps a little bit later than that because it seems that, as of now, there is a hiatus in Russian policy and that we've probably got another stopgap leader and it may take a little time for them to sort themselves out."

There has been no mention in the Soviet media of a diplomatic note that the State Department said Saturday was sent to Moscow, explicitly agreeing to discuss anti-satellite and other space weapons.

The Soviet press agency Novosti, a feature service that does not have the official status of the government news agency, Tass, said Monday the United States wanted to discuss everything but the prevention of the militarization of space.

But it did not appear that the Novosti commentary, written by a political analyst, Edgar Chepur, took into account the State Department response on Saturday. The commentary only repeated earlier Soviet criticism of the U.S. reaction to the proposed talks.



BANGKOK FOOD STAMPEDE — Twenty-one persons were trampled to death and about 40 were injured Monday when more than 2,000 people stampeded at the gates of a charity association to get bags of rice and ten-baht (50-cent) notes being distributed.

Reagan Visit Is Village's Pot of Gold In Ballyporeen, Presidential Souvenirs Outsell Bread

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
BALLYPOREEN, Ireland — It has been almost eight weeks since President Reagan paid a two-hour visit to this drowsy village in the shadow of the Knockmealdown Mountains, but things have still not returned to normal.

Most people here are fervently hoping that they never do. The grandstand that stood at Ballyporeen's only crossroad is gone, of course, and so is the big white tent behind the Church of the Assumption, and there are no policemen or hot dog vans or reporters in town anymore, at least not most of the time. But business is booming, at a time when most of southern Ireland is suffering from a deep recession.

"My T-shirts are going a bomb," said Con Donohue, who runs one of the village's four grocery stores, all of which sell more souvenirs than bread these days. "They especially like the one with the Irish and American flags and shamrock on it."

Over at the Allied Ireland Bank's Ballyporeen suboffice (open every Wednesday from 10 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.), Patrick Brennan, the manager, said that "there are a lot of people in town, and they all spend — Ronald Reagan has really put us on the map." Some local businesses are doing twice or three times the volume that they did in July of last year.

Most of the visitors are Irish. Almost every day, two or three bus-

loads of retired people or schoolchildren or members of the Irish Countywomen's Association pull into town, stopping for a half-hour or so before continuing up through the pines to the lovely mountain paths known as the Vee and on to Cork, perhaps, or to Blarney.

"We didn't have one tourist bus a year before Reagan," said John O'Farrell, the bartender who entered the president during his visit to the village where his ancestors are said to have lived before emigrating.

But Mr. O'Farrell's wife, Mary, who runs a gift shop above the Ronald Reagan Lounge, said there had not been as many American visitors as she expected — not more than a handful each day. She theorized that maybe more would come in August and September, or that maybe the flood would begin next year.

"I suppose that most Americans had already made their holiday plans for this year before they read about us or saw us on TV," Mrs. O'Farrell said.

Almost everyone who comes here buys something — a Ronald Reagan place mat, or a piece of Waterford crystal, or an Aran Islands sweater, or at least a glass of Smithwick's ale, which is what the president drank when he visited the O'Farrell bar. There is really nothing else to do except a bit of shopping.

A pair of enormous signs stand opposite the bar, proudly announcing the presence of the President.

Many people were impressed by some of the things Mr. Reagan said here, especially his comment about some of his forebears having been buried in paupers' graves, and most are grateful to him for coming. Not only has the visit made money for them, but it has also given them a spick-and-span village, with fresh paint on every house, whitewash on every wall, cheerful flower beds at several corners and their first public telephone booth. Only the occasional pony-drawn cart remains in reminder of how isolated the place used to be.

The one thing that rankles is the lack of commemoration from Washington since June 3. Although gifts were distributed during the visit to those who helped to organize it, nobody has received a thank-you note from the White House.

6 Moderate and Liberal Republicans Hold Hearing on Party's Platform

By Tom Raun
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Senator Lowell P. Weicker of Connecticut, the chairman of an unauthorized hearing on the Republicans' 1984 platform, said Monday that party leaders had agreed in writing to write the document behind closed doors.

"The day of one voice being able to speak for all is long gone in light of today's diverse, informed electorate," Senator Weicker said as he opened the hearing held by Republican moderates and liberals.

"Government and government in these United States are out of touch with the people, and human beings," a reference to the symbols of the Republican and Democratic parties.

John T. Dolan, chairman of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, urged Senator Weicker and three of his colleagues to resign from the party.

"You have assembled a record which will lead in an embarrassing defeat of this party," Mr. Dolan told the panel of senators.

He said the Republican Party would be better served without Mr. Weicker and Senators Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, John H. Chafee of Rhode Island and Robert T. Stafford of Vermont.

"Help the Republican Party by leaving it," he said.

"Well, Merry Christmas to you, too," Mr. Weicker shot back.

Two other Republicans on the panel, Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon and Mark Andrews of North Dakota, were not asked to leave the party, but Mr. Dolan told them.

"You should be more careful about the company you keep. The folks back home might be upset to see the people you are palling around with today."

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"any interested organization or individual" to the session.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Coalition Reaches Compromise

BONN (Reuters) — Leaders of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's three-party coalition reached a compromise Monday on environmental protection measures for a power plant at the center of a political dispute.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said a coalition meeting had agreed on improved anti-pollution measures for the Buschhaus plant, but he gave no details. Mr. Genscher's Free Democratic Party broke ranks with the coalition last week to join opponents of the government's plan, who insist that the plant be fitted with sulphur dioxide scrubbers before it begins operations.

The dispute forced the Bundestag's 520 deputies to break off their summer vacations to return to Bonn for an unusual session and renewed doubts about the reliability of the Free Democratic Party as a coalition partner.

E. Germany Cites Praise for Bonn Ties

BERLIN (Reuters) — East Germany responded again Monday to Soviet criticism of its closer relations with Bonn and the West by publishing a Hungarian newspaper article praising the foreign policy of Erich Honacker, the East German leader.

On Saturday, the Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland had reprinted a critical article by its Soviet counterpart, Pravda, as if to acknowledge the limits on relations with Bonn. On Monday, it reprinted a lengthy commentary from the Hungarian trade union newspaper Nepzava saying that East German diplomacy had attracted "attention and great interest."

The article said that "it is not difficult to see the aim of doing a service to Europe and the world through developing bilateral relations."

Moscow Proposes East-Bloc Pipeline

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union announced a proposal Monday to build a natural gas pipeline for its East European allies. Western experts said the gas was intended to compensate for future stagnation or decline in oil deliveries.

Nikolai Ryzhkov, industrial chief in the Communist Party central committee, said Moscow had suggested that its Soviet bloc partners help build the new pipeline, which would pump 20 to 22 billion cubic meters of gas a year from western Siberia. He gave no date for starting construction.

The East European states already receive gas through a pipeline they helped build in the late 1970s. They also are expected to take up to a third of the gas pumped through the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. It will have a capacity of 32 billion cubic meters when fully operational in the mid-1980s.

Court Fines South Wales Mine Union

LONDON (Reuters) — A high court judge fined the South Wales regional coalminers' union £50,000 (\$66,000) Monday and warned that unless the union paid by Wednesday its entire £3 million in assets would be seized.

A spokesman retorted that the regional union would carry out national union policy of "total noncooperation with the courts." He declined to say specifically whether the fine would be paid.

The court was told that striking miners picketing the Port Talbot steelworks stoned two trucks delivering supplies despite a court order not to interfere. The judge said the fine was substantial because the union had "defied the court."

U.K. Urged to Close Nuclear Plant

DUBLIN (AP) — Charles Haughey, a former Irish prime minister and the leader of the opposition Fianna Fail party, has urged Britain to close the world's largest nuclear reprocessing plant in northwest England and hold a full-scale inquiry into possible links to a high cancer rate among children.

Last week a British government report dismissed claims that discharges from the plant, formerly called Windscale, were responsible for a high incidence of leukemia among children living in five surrounding villages. Mr. Haughey condemned the report as "a dreadful piece of whitewash." Concern has been growing in Dublin over a possible connection between the plant and an allegedly high rate of leukemia and Down's syndrome among children living on Ireland's eastern seaboard.

U.S., Greece Agree but Strike Goes On

ATHENS (AP) — U.S. and Greek negotiators have reached agreement on the status of 1,600 Greek employees on strike at four American military bases here, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said Monday. However, the strike is continuing.

The workers voted over the weekend to continue their four-week strike for another 10 days and to march on the U.S. Embassy on Tuesday, a union spokesman said.

Details of the U.S.-Greek agreement, which has been submitted to the two governments, were not available. The workers are demanding a cut in weekly working hours from 39 to 37.5 to bring them in line with Greek public sector workers. U.S. officials had refused, saying the employees at the bases were making at least 8 percent more than other Greek workers.

Lange Reaffirms Nuclear Ship Ban

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (UPI) — Prime Minister David Lange has reaffirmed his Labor government's ban on visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships and says he hopes other countries will follow its example.

Mr. Lange said Sunday he did not believe the ban would damage the alliance with the United States. He said he did not expect a visit by a nuclear warship before the next election, scheduled in 1987, and thus his government might not have to face the problem. He has noted there were no such visits from 1972 to 1974, the last period that Labor was in office.

"The issue," Mr. Lange said, "is whether in its relationship with other countries, the United States might find those other countries saying look, New Zealand has stood up. Now we don't want you either."

PLO Factions to Confer in Algiers

TUNIS (Reuters) — A high-level meeting intended to put the finishing touches to a reconciliation agreement among major factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization will start by Tuesday in Algiers, PLO officials said Monday.

Khaled al-Hassan, spokesman for the PLO's mainstream guerrilla group, al-Fatah, which is headed by Yasser Arafat, said the specific purpose of the meeting is to set a date for convening the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament-in-exile.

Mr. Arafat's allies contend that the council will reaffirm his leadership of the PLO. But his rivals say a preliminary accord signed July 13 in Algiers provided for a more collective leadership, thus curbing Mr. Arafat's authority.

U.S. Seeks to Cut Lead Content of Gas

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Environmental Protection Agency proposed regulations Monday to reduce the amount of lead in gasoline 91 percent by Jan. 1, 1986.

"The evidence is overwhelming that lead, from all sources, is a threat to human health," said William D. Ruckelshaus, the EPA administrator. He said the action "will greatly reduce that threat, especially for pregnant women and young children."

He estimated the standard would reduce the number of children with potentially damaging levels of lead in their blood from 97,000 to 47,000 by 1988. EPA officials said they are considering a total ban on leaded gas by 1995.

For the Record

Tanzania said Monday it will nearly double the retail price of rice and wheat flour. The country had come under pressure from the International Monetary Fund to pay better prices to farmers.

Surgeons in London completed a heart transplant operation Monday on a 10-day-old girl, the world's youngest heart recipient. She received a heart donated from a 3-day-old baby that died in the Netherlands. (UPI)

Dominic Adams, 19, younger brother of Gerry Adams, the president of the Irish Republican Army's political front, Sinn Féin, is being held under anti-terrorist laws on bomb and gun charges, a police spokesman in Belfast reported Monday.

Enriquez Echeverre, 33, reputed to be one of the two chief leaders of the terrorist "Military" wing of the Basque independence movement ETA, was arrested Monday in the French Basque town of Anglet during a routine identity check, police sources said.

The Angolan rebel movement UNITA claimed Monday that its forces killed 98 government troops and 20 Cuban regulars during a four-day period last week.

Czechoslovakia has refused to allow the Roman Catholic bishop of Basle, Monsignor Otto Wuest, to enter the country to visit church colleagues and friends, a church spokesman in Switzerland said Monday. He said no reason was given. (Reuters)

Cigarettes Cost Your Shirt in French Town

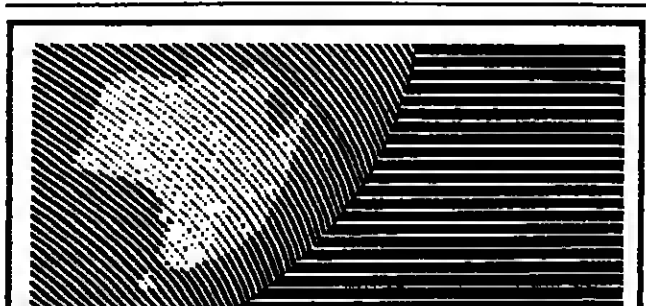
United Press International
VENDAYS-MONTALIVET, France — Some smokers in this small Atlantic sea resort are facing a dilemma — give up smoking or strip.

Since the local tobacconist closed his shop last fall, the only remaining cigarette stand in the area is in the center of a nearby nudist camp.

The last tobacconist in town closed down rather than face another winter of poor sales, officials said. The seaboard village drops from a summer population of 25,000 to 220 in the winter months.

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Craxi Reshuffles Cabinet, Replaces Budget Minister

The Associated Press

ROME — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi made two changes in his cabinet on Monday to replace a minister who resigned because he was implicated in the P-2 Masonic Lodge scandal.

The changes followed approval by leaders of the five parties in the coalition led by the Socialist prime minister on the outline of government economic policy.

Both steps have strengthened the coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, which had been badly strained both by quarrels over policy and by demands for the resignation of Pietro Longo as budget minister.

Mr. Longo, leader of the small Social Democratic Party, resigned on July 12. Pier Luigi Romita, minister of regional affairs, was given Mr. Longo's budget portfolio, while Carlo Vizzini was brought in to take Mr. Romita's post. Both are also Social Democrats.

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"any interested organization or individual" to the session.

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The passengers released, two adults, a child and a baby, are all from the Dutch Antilles, the spokesman said. He could not identify them, but he said one of the hijackers was a Haitian woman named Hilbertine Dominique.

The spokesman said the four passengers were freed as part of a deal with the hijackers to supply water, food, ice and sanitation. The hijackers demanded arms and ammunition, a helicopter and \$5 million ransom for the passengers.

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Aquino's Death Hurting Tourism in Philippines

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — Tourism in the Philippines has slowed to a trickle in the year since the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader.

In the mid-1970s, one of the major ambitions of President Ferdinand E. Marcos was to make the Philippines the "tourist and convention center of Asia."

For a while, after prodigious quantities of government money were spent on building luxury hotels and a convention center, it seemed to many that the Philippines was on its way toward achieving that ambition.

Today the hotels are deserted. Travel agencies and tour businesses are closing in droves.

According to the Ministry of Tourism, tourist arrivals were down 12 percent in the first three months of this year, compared with the same period a year ago.

Travel agents and others in the business say the situation is far worse. "It's a disaster," Tyler Tanaka, president of Japan and Orient Tours in Los Angeles, said of the falloff in bookings to the Philippines since last autumn.

The empty hotels in Manila testify to just how much the country's image abroad has been tarnished by the murder of Mr. Aquino last August and events

that came in its wake — regular, sometimes violent anti-government demonstrations and stepped-up activity by the New People's Army, the Communist guerrillas, who carry on their fight against the government from the hills.

Mr. Aquino was shot to death at the Manila airport as he was returning from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States. The government says a gunman paid by Communists carried out the assassination, but an independent panel of inquiry has heard evidence that the killing was the result of a high-level conspiracy.

Analyzing the plight of the tourist industry, Arturo A. Borja, a columnist for The Manila Times, wrote recently that the problem is that foreigners "think that the Philippines is a war zone."

Franz Schutzman, the general manager of the Manila Hotel, agrees. A couple of months ago, Mr. Schutzman said, his sister called from her home in California to say that she had read about riots in streets and people being shot to death. "She pleaded with me to get out," he recalled.

There is political unrest in the Philippines, but the country is not a war zone. For the tourist, Manila is no more dangerous



Jeepneys, colorfully decorated minibuses, on a street in Manila. Tourist traffic has declined recently.

than many cities in the West. Couples stroll arm in arm through Rizal Park at night without fear.

"There's no greater danger since the Aquino assassination, provided you don't go to some demonstration and wave your fist in the air," said William F. De Myer, a U.S. diplomat.

Political discontent has not al-

tered the country's several scenic attractions — the Banawe rice terraces, Pagsanjan Falls and the coastal waters that rim the 7,000-island archipelago.

Still, tourists refuse to come. People take vacations to get away from problems, and they do not want to take any chance of running into them away from home, travel agents say.

6 Americans Expelled by Honduras

Union Envoys Joined An Anti-U.S. Protest

The Associated Press

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Honduras has expelled five AFL-CIO representatives and a freelance journalist for joining an anti-American demonstration here.

The office of President Roberto Suazo Cordova said Sunday that the six, all Americans, had been sent back to Nicaragua, where they had been visiting as part of a larger fact-finding union delegation from the Philadelphia area.

The statement said the six men had abused their tourist status because they "dared to criticize the constitutional and democratic government" of Honduras, "its institutions and its armed forces, in blatant violation of Honduran laws."

Participants at the demonstration Friday called for the removal of the U.S. troops involved in maneuvers with Honduran troops.

Richard Smith, one of the AFL-CIO representatives, had told the rally that President Reagan "will be beaten in the November elections because of his war-like foreign policy."

Mr. Smith also called for expulsion of U.S. troops, who he said "sully the soil of Central America and particularly of Honduras."

About 700 U.S. troops are based in Honduras. The Reagan administration has said the United States should show its military in Central America to keep pressure on the Sandinist government of Nicaragua, which borders Honduras.

About 2,000 people carrying signs reading, "Yanks get out of Central America" took part in the demonstration Sunday, which was called by the leftist Unified Federation of Honduran Workers.

Thomas P. Cronin, leader of the labor group, told The Philadelphia Inquirer by telephone Sunday that police arrested the six men at a trade union hall and escorted them to the airport.

When they were at the airport, he said, "the U.S. counsel told us that we were persona non grata, that we had spoken at a rally and interfered with the internal politics of the government."

Mr. Cronin is president of District Council 47 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. The government said the other expelled Americans and their affiliations were: Arthur T. Doherty of the American Postal Workers Union; Mr. Smith, of the International Association of Machinists; Michael Finley of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union; Bruce L. Bloy of the Graphic Communications International Union; and John W. Grant, a journalist.

300 Guerrillas Killed as Voter Drive Continues, Nicaraguan Official Says

United Press International

MANAGUA — Nicaraguan soldiers killed 300 U.S.-backed rebels who the government contends were trying to sabotage a four-day voter registration drive. Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra said.

Mr. Ortega said that the army, using Soviet-made BM-21 cannons, killed 300 "counter-revolutionaries" and destroyed a rebel base in Jinotega province, 12 miles (20 kilometers) from the Honduran border.

He said that a 3,000-man rebel task force entered Nicaragua to sabotage the July 19 anniversary of the Sandinist revolution of 1979 and the voter registration campaign.

There was no immediate confirmation of the casualty figures. Nicaraguan officials said Sunday that rebels of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force shot and killed two police guards at election offices.

A half million people had registered to vote in the Nov. 4 elections, said Mariano Fiallos, president of the Nicaraguan Electoral Council. He said the response "surpassed all calculations."

Bayardo Arce, political coordinator of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front, said that the anti-government rebels killed two election police guards in an attack Saturday on the village of Yala, 110 miles north of Managua, where the two policemen were guarding registration tables.

The rightist-led guerrillas have killed four election workers and wounded one in four attacks since voter registration began Friday, officials said.

The attacks "forced the suspension of registration for one day," Mr. Arce said, while "the appropriate military operations were completed."

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which has received about

\$55 million in U.S. aid, had no immediate response.

Seven parties — the Sandinists, four leftist parties, a conservative and a moderate party — have candidates entered in the elections.

An opposition coalition, the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinator, withdrew its slate because the Sandinist government did not agree to hold talks with rebel groups.

■ Nobel Laureates Honored

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, and Mayor Samuel Santos of Managua presented the keys to the city Sunday to four Nobel laureates and others who arrived aboard a "peace ship." The Associated Press reported from Managua.

The ship was carrying supplies donated mainly by Norway and Sweden.

The Nobel delegation includes Adolfo Pérez Esquivel of Argentina, Betty Williams of Northern Ireland and Linus Pauling of the United States, all Nobel Peace Prize winners, and George Wald of the United States, who won the Nobel prize for medicine.

"We can sum up that our journey is a crossing for peace and hope," Dr. Wald said later.

Over the weekend, the 16-member delegation visited several northern cities in a largely agricultural region that will receive some of the aid. In Sebaco, 75 miles north of Managua, they gave several agricultural cooperatives part of the fertilizer cargo on the ship. Other aid includes fishing equipment, medicine and paper.

In Managua, the delegation met with Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, manager of the opposition newspaper La Prensa, which on several occasions has not been published because of government censorship. Newspapers for La Prensa and other newspapers was among the ship's cargo.

The Nobel laureates have criticized the Reagan administration for its support of the anti-Sandinista rebels. In backing the guerrillas, the U.S. administration contends that Nicaragua is trying to "export" its leftist revolution to other Central American countries.

U.S. May Scrap \$4.2-Billion Air Defense Gun

By Kathleen Day
Los Angeles Times Service

NEWPORT BEACH, California — The Pentagon is considering scrapping the U.S. Army's \$4.2-billion air defense gun, named Sergeant York after a World War I sharpshooter.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger disclosed last week that the Pentagon may find it "necessary to get a whole new system" if performance and scheduling problems persist with the weapons system, which Ford Aerospace & Communications Corp. is building in Newport Beach.

Designed to defend troops from low-flying aircraft, each York is a computerized gun and radar system that is mounted on a tank chassis. The army already has committed about \$1 billion for 130 of the guns and has tentatively agreed to buy 488 more by 1990.

Ford Aerospace, a division of Ford Motor Co., employs 1,870 workers on the project, all of them in Newport Beach area.

Louis F. Heilig, vice president of Ford Aerospace's defense group, acknowledged Friday that the army is looking at several alternatives to the current purchasing schedule.

He said the alternatives range from reducing the number of guns purchased to replacing the York with a missile-based air defense system made by Martin Marietta Corp. and Oerlikon of Switzerland.

"There are people on Weinberger's staff who have wanted a different system — a missile air defense system — for years, and I'm sure they are being heard," Mr. Heilig said, but he added that the York's "major problems have been solved" and Mr. Weinberger will be briefed Aug. 20 on the latest test results.

In tests early this year, the first

York production models had such serious performance problems that the army refused to accept them. In other tests, Mr. Heilig acknowledged, the York radar system ignored moving air targets and instead identified large, nearby buildings as targets.

When the first York gun finally was accepted by the army on March 13, it was almost six months late and nine units short. Ford Aerospace was to have delivered 10 units by Jan. 6.

Mr. Weinberger's disclosure that the gun may have to be replaced was made at a July 23 press conference, called mainly to dispute the findings of a congressional report on U.S. military preparedness. His

comments on the York received little attention except in defense industry publications.

"We have problems and we've had them for some time" with the York, Mr. Weinberger said. "We're looking very carefully at whether these problems can be resolved before we make a final decision on it."

"We think that a lot of the problems that were visible when the system was first developed have been overcome," he continued. "There are some more, and we're looking very carefully to see whether... it is necessary to get a whole new system."

A congressional aide familiar with the military budget process

noted that it is "highly unusual" for a defense secretary to say publicly that a weapons system may have to be replaced. The aide said that Mr. Weinberger's comments amounted to "a deliberate way for the Pentagon to open the door to cancel the project."

At the least, another aide said, Mr. Weinberger was delivering a stern, election-year warning that the Reagan administration will not tolerate continued public embarrassment from the York project, which has been among the most expensive and troubled of the army's new weapons programs.

In late February, for example, Ford Aerospace was notified by the army procurement contract office that its performance on the York was "totally unacceptable" and that "the government intends to conduct an in-depth program cost analysis" of the program before making a commitment to buy any more of the guns.

The angry letter prompted Ford Aerospace and the army to agree to a revised delivery schedule, which the company says it is meeting. Since March 13, Ford Aerospace has delivered nine of the tank-mounted gun systems to the army for testing.

Incomes Beat Inflation In All States but Alaska

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The rebounding auto industry helped the states of Delaware and Michigan post the largest personal income gains in the first three months of 1984, while Alaska was the only state to lose ground, the U.S. government reported.

The U.S. Commerce Department said Sunday that personal income in the United States rose 2.4 percent from January through March. Every state except Alaska kept well ahead of the pace of inflation.

Alaska perennially leads the nation in per capita income, but it suffered a 6.1 percent decline for the first quarter of the year. This was caused by a slowdown in state payments to individuals from oil revenues, the report said.

Residents of Delaware and

Michigan made the biggest income gains, increases of 3.9 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. The gains were attributed to growth in manufacturing payrolls, primarily at automobile plants.

The 2.4 percent increase in personal nonfarm income across the nation meant that Americans more than kept up with inflation, which went up 0.9 percent during the same period according to an index tied to personal spending.

Residents in 30 states had income gains equal to or higher than 2.4 percent. After Delaware and Michigan, states with the fastest rising incomes were Idaho at 3.4 percent and Arkansas and Arizona, both at 3.2 percent.

The Commerce Department said these states enjoyed big payroll increases in manufacturing, construction and private service industries.

After Alaska, states with the smallest income gains during the period were Nebraska, up 1.7 percent; West Virginia and Oklahoma, both up 1.8 percent; and Massachusetts, up 1.9 percent.

Americans' total income, with farmers included, increased 3 percent during the first three months of the year. Because farm income is often subject to erratic changes, the department said it was usually preferable to focus only on non-farm income as a comparison for quarterly changes.

A Rights Leader in U.S. Calls for Jobs for Blacks

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — The president of the National Urban League has called for the creation of one million jobs to reduce joblessness for American blacks to the same level as that for whites.

John E. Jacob, speaking Sunday at the opening of the civil rights organization's annual conference, said that although blacks constitute 10 percent of the labor force in the United States, they account for 20 percent of the joblessness.

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Audubon Offers U.S. Alternate Energy Plan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Audubon Society, calling the Reagan administration's energy policies a threat to national security, the economy and the environment, has proposed an alternative program designed to reduce energy costs and protect the environment.

The program, drafted by the conservation group's scientists and announced Thursday, calls for heavy investment in energy conservation techniques and the use of renewable energy sources, particularly solar energy in all its forms. These include solar power, wind and water power, and the combustion of wood and vegetable matter.

Russell W. Peterson, president of the society, said the program would steer a middle course between the "hard" energy path of increased reliance on fossil fuels and nuclear power projected by the administration and the "soft" energy path, supported by many conservationists, that calls for a rapid shift to renewable energy sources.

A U.S. Energy Department spokesman said its officials had not

reviewed the Audubon plan and could make no comment.

Mr. Peterson said at a news conference that, although the society was known as a group of "bird watchers," it was concerned with energy policy because "the production and use of energy is one of the chief sources of environmental degradation."

The plan calls for shifting \$605 billion in government and private investments now envisaged for increasing conventional energy supplies to investments in energy conservation, from now to the year 2000. Such investments would mean a net saving of \$300 billion from increased efficiency, according to the society's computer model.

More efficient use of fuel "is a cost-effective energy source," the society contended in its report. "The United States can generate enough energy to increase its production of goods and services while maintaining, even improving, the quality of the environment," it added.

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AT&T



Russian women compete for space at counter of Moscow's GUM department store

Paper Says Woman's Place Is in the Dacha

MOSCOW — The ideal Soviet woman is the one who can sew a button and peel a potato and generally respects the "stronger sex," according to a Leningrad psychologist.

The true strength of a woman lies not in her physical strength but in the weakness of her sex," the psychologist, V. Garbuzov, wrote in the official Soviet trade union newspaper Trud.

"By her tenderness, her pure female tact, her delicacy, she first wins the heart of her father, then husband," he said.

Boys and girls are meant to be different, Mr. Garbuzov said.

"Giving a girl an apron as a present before she is given a Sunday dress instills in her the skill of housekeeping, the skill and taste for this eternal female cause," he said.

A mother must teach by example, acting and dressing properly, he said. Her daughter must learn the role of mother by caring for dolls, then pets and then younger children.

"Before she goes to school she can already sew on a button, iron a handkerchief, peel a potato," the article said about a properly raised girl.

"A rough, coarse girl will inevitably turn into a rough, coarse woman. To prevent this happening, a girl must from her earliest years be prepared for

her noble designation of woman, wife, mother."

The article appeared as the latest Soviet hero, the communist, Svetlana Savitskaya, returned to Earth after becoming the first woman to walk in space. Ms. Savitskaya and two male cosmonauts landed their Soyuz T-12 Sunday in central Asia.

In the Soviet battle of the sexes, it was clear whose side Mr. Garbuzov took.

"There is yet another thing that a daughter must be taught," the Trud article said, "to respect the stronger sex... in the form of a specific boy, youth or man for his personal qualities."

Mr. Garbuzov expressed alarm at a survey that showed Soviet women did not respect their men. He put the blame squarely on the women, who have outnumbered men through most of the century due to deaths in war and revolution.

"I am afraid that this is the fault of the female half of the family, constantly branding sons, brothers, husbands etc. as stupid, unfaithful, drunks," the article said.

Women are making a terrible mistake, the article said, warning that they might end up divorced and lonely. "What could be more bitter for a woman?"

Although women officially enjoy full equality, they are often blamed in the government-controlled press for social problems such as high divorce rates and troubled children.

Deng, Howe To Discuss Hong Kong

Decision Said to Reflect Positive Tone of Talks

BEIJING — Chinese officials said Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, would meet Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, Tuesday at the end of four days of talks on Hong Kong's future.

British sources said they regarded Mr. Deng as China's major strategist on Hong Kong, which is to revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires. Mr. Deng's decision to meet with Sir Geoffrey appeared to confirm the positive tone of the talks in Beijing, which have been aimed at forming an agreement by September.

The meeting with Mr. Deng was to take place at the Great Hall of the People in central Beijing, where the two men met in April, the officials said.

After a 90-minute meeting Monday with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, Sir Geoffrey said his talks had achieved significant progress but "there are still substantial matters to be dealt with." Neither side has disclosed which issues have been resolved and which are proving difficult.

Britain wants a binding document setting out details of the transfer of power in 1997 and the shape of Hong Kong's administration under Chinese control. A 20th round of official talks is to start in Beijing on Aug. 8.

China has said that Hong Kong will be a special administrative region with considerable autonomy and will be allowed to maintain its capitalist system for 50 years.

Among questions believed to have figured in the talks was what type of structure would be created for Chinese-British liaison in the 13-year transition period. Hong Kong civil leaders fear that a joint liaison group based in Hong Kong, as proposed by Beijing, could undermine British authority and cause instability before 1997.

Sir Geoffrey is to meet officials and civil leaders in Hong Kong on Tuesday and Wednesday and is expected to give his views at a news conference before returning to London.

Mubarak Links Ties With Israel To 3 Conditions

CAIRO — Egypt will not resume normal relations with Israel as long as Israeli forces remain in Lebanon and "Palestinian problems" are unresolved, President Hosni Mubarak has been quoted as saying.

Mr. Mubarak also said Sunday that progress must be made on Tabat Beach — a 1-square-mile (2.6-square-kilometer) chunk of the Sinai Peninsula that Israel still holds — before he will send Egypt's ambassador back to Israel after an absence of nearly two years, according to the semi-official Egyptian press.

Although his statement represented no change in policy, it was the first time that Mr. Mubarak had publicly outlined his three conditions for normalizing relations with Israel — Lebanon, the Palestinian issue and Tabat.

U.S. Trying to Raise Hospital Standards

Critics Say Program, Aimed at Eliminating 'Avoidable' Deaths, Is Unrealistic

By Joel Brinkley

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The federal government has set up a program intended to force doctors and hospitals to eliminate "avoidable" deaths and substandard care. The American Hospital Association and other national medical organizations say it is unrealistic.

The program is part of the government's efforts to reduce Medicare expenses. It calls for federally financed agencies that review Medicare spending in most states to sign contracts with the Department of Health and Human Services. The contracts require them to assure that doctors and hospitals reduce unnecessary deaths by specific numbers in the next two years.

Unnecessary deaths, as defined by the government, are those that could have been avoided through proper treatment.

Officials of the Health and Human Services Department say the numerical goals are based on studies in each state that have shown how many hospital patients may have died unnecessarily or encountered complications that could have been avoided. The studies have never been made public but the contracts provide the first glimpse of their findings.

The new program applies only to Medicare patients but its effects would probably be felt in the care of most hospital patients.

Medicare is the federal medical insurance program for the elderly. The review agencies, called Professional Review Organizations, or

PROs, are the latest versions of agencies established by the government 12 years ago to reduce Medicare spending.

Since 1972, such agencies in almost every state have employed hundreds of doctors and nurses to review the care given to hospital patients whose bills were paid by Medicare. The reviews were designed to make sure that Medicare money was spent properly and that patients got quality care.

The American Medical Peer Review Association, which represents the review agencies, and the American Hospital Association say the new goals are based on unreliable data and will be difficult to meet.

The new contract for Kentucky, for example, requires the review agency "to reduce the number of deaths which occur in Kentucky hospitals with the principal diagnosis of heart attack by 20 percent by October 31, 1985."

Mississippi's new contract says the agency must ensure that the state's hospitals perform 35 fewer "avoidable above-the-knee and below-the-knee amputations" in the next two years.

Tennessee's agency must reduce by 25 percent, from 173 to 130, the incidence of deaths attributed to one type of pulmonary embolism, an obstruction of the pulmonary artery, usually by a blood clot.

And West Virginia's agency must "reduce by 1,631 the number of unnecessary hospital readmissions resulting from substandard care provided during prior admissions," the state's contract says.

The review agencies are to encourage the changes by threatening to withhold Medicare payments to doctors and hospitals.

If the objectives are not met, the government can refuse to pay the review agencies, or it can renegotiate their contracts with another agency. At present, all the review agencies are run by doctors. But the law says that if medical groups are unable to meet the objectives, insurance companies would be permitted to bid for the contracts. That prospect is anathema to the medical community.

Andrew Webber, executive vice president of the American Medical Peer Review Association, said the goals might not be realistic.

"It's very difficult to review death certificates and say this death or that one was unnecessary," he said. "This really raises a specter of fear that there are a lot of avoidable deaths. It is quite a blow to the physician and the hospital communities."

Jack Owen, executive vice president of the American Hospital Association, said, "The delivery of medical care has never lent itself to arbitrary and rigid numerical quotas." He called the goals "intrusive and unrealistic."

The American Medical Association, which is reportedly not happy with the program, plans to present its views at a congressional hearing Tuesday.

In the past several weeks, review agencies in 23 states have signed contracts with the federal government, and most of the others are expected to sign soon.

The agencies have always had the power to recommend that the Medicare program withhold payment to hospitals and doctors for unnecessary procedures. But by the early 1980s, Congress was growing disenchanted with their work.

Evaluations of all 191 agencies in 1981 showed that some seemed to be saving the government less money than they were spending and many were able to demonstrate little measurable effect on the quality of the patients' care.

In response, Congress reconstituted the agencies, stipulating that they would no longer receive U.S. government grants. Instead, they would bid for federal contracts, allowing the government to specify objectives the agencies must meet.

Along with the care-quality objectives, the new contracts require the agencies to reduce hospital admissions by specific numbers.

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Soviet Dusts Off Russophobia Charge In Counterattack on Reagan Policies

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet officials have begun to mobilize Russian public opinion against what they charge is a new campaign of Russophobia in the West.

After several years of internal debate about Moscow's relationship to the West, occasioned by the Reagan administration's "evil empire" rhetoric and military buildup, the leadership has seized on an argument that was advanced in its latest form last week by Sergei Tikhvinski, a senior diplomat and historian.

The argument, in Mr. Tikhvinski's words, holds that "Russophobia has become a main trend of contemporary anti-communism," but "the entire activity of American diplomacy is centered on attempts to isolate Western countries from the Soviet Union" and that this is done by inciting hatred against the Russians by describing them as "barbarians" and an "inherently violent" people who pose a permanent military threat to the civilized world.

Mr. Tikhvinski advanced this position in the daily, Sovetskaya Rossiya, while reviewing several recently published books dealing with various aspects of Russian history. One of the central themes in these books, he contended, is to contrast an "enlightened and advanced" West to a "culturally backward Russia" and to underscore alleged Russian aggressiveness.

He argued, moreover, that "artificially" stimulated revivals of Russophobia had preceded major military campaigns against Russia. This was the case in the years before Napoleon's invasion, Mr. Tikhvinski said, and again before Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union.

The appeal to Russian nationalism is comprehensible not only to the ordinary citizen but also to the leadership, which is still seeking an explanation for the sharp turn in Washington's policy after a decade of détente.

Moscow's basic assessment is that the détente of the 1970s was a temporary anomaly in Soviet-U.S. relations. Washington's fundamental attitude toward Moscow, ac-

ording to this assessment, is one of implacable hostility to the very existence of the Soviet Union.

This is the main theme of a recent book, "U.S.A.: Military Machine and Politics," by Radomir

NEWS ANALYSIS

Bogdanov, a senior specialist on American affairs. Its conclusion is that the arms race, which it says is forced upon Moscow by Washington, has become a principal "indicator of intensity of the political struggle against the Soviet Union."

President Ronald Reagan's rearmament program and his rejection of the SALT-2 treaty dealt a severe blow to Brezhnev's policy of détente. But the Kremlin leadership had continued to stick to the old policy line. The major shift in the Soviet position occurred last fall, although this was obscured by Andropov's illness and the subsequent succession this winter of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

By now, however, Moscow's anger has led to a siege atmosphere. Mr. Reagan's supposed Russophobia is seen as coming close to being an expression of "racial hatred."

The main theme hammered at

daily in the media is that the United States is placing first-strike nuclear arms close to the Soviet border, particularly in West Germany. But also, the media have touched for the first time on such themes as the "origins of the Russian people" and analyzed leaders from the Russian past.

Among the books reviewed by Mr. Tikhvinski were several dealing with Peter the Great. The Soviet historian denounced a book on Peter by Henri Troyat, a French writer, as having become a "weapon of the anti-communist press in France." In the West, he says, Peter is portrayed as a conqueror and czar of a "barbaric nation," as being "unbalanced" and "ignorant."

Mr. Tikhvinski asserts that Peter was not a conqueror but a wise and strong leader who sought "general order in Europe" and whose reforms made the "imaginal dialogue on the continent profoundly European."

Quoting the national poet, Pushkin, Mr. Tikhvinski said that Russians should be "proud of the glory of their ancestors," to fail to respect it would amount to "shameful cowardice."

Methodists in U.S. Elect Women, Minority Bishops

By Kenneth A. Briggs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United Methodist Church, usually considered the church body most representative of U.S. society, has chosen a new group of bishops that includes an unusual diversity of women and members of minority groups.

The action gives the church a far broader mix of leaders than other U.S. denominations. Methodism's 9.3 million members make it third in size behind the Roman Catholic and Southern Baptist churches in the United States.

In five regional meetings during mid-July, conferences of lay and clergy elected as bishops two women, one of them black; four black men; a Mexican national, and a Japanese-American. Experts attributed this broadening of the

church's leadership in part to the liberal outlook and emphasis on human rights in the United Methodist Church.

Methodists elect bishops by secret ballot. The elections are democratic and campaigns are waged with considerable energy. Often several ballots are needed.

Overall, 19 new bishops were named to the 46-member Council of Bishops, giving it two women and 13 members of minority groups. The new bishops will assume their duties on Sept. 1.

The Reverend Leonine T.C. Kelly, 63, who has been in charge of the church's evangelism program, is the first black woman in the nation to be selected as a bishop in a major denomination. Bishop Kelly will take charge of the San Francisco area of the church.

She is joined on the Council of

Bishops by the Reverend Judith Craig of Canton, Ohio, who has been assigned to the Detroit area. Among the black men, the Reverend Ernest Newman of DeLand, Florida, became the first to be elected by the church's southeastern jurisdiction.

"For many years the church lagged behind society at large in its commitment to eradicate racism," said the Reverend Woodie W. White, another of the blacks chosen. "We are now ahead of society."

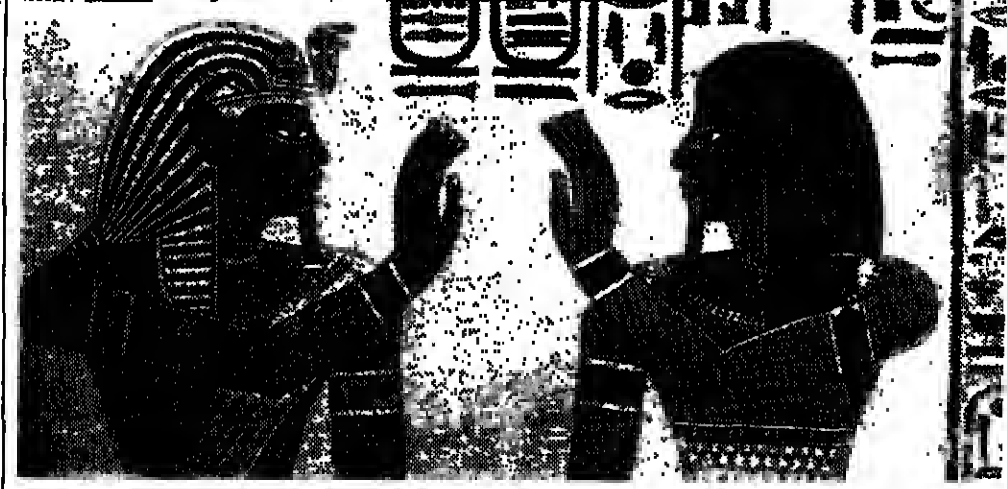
The church also selected its first Hispanic bishop, the Reverend Eli G. Galvan, a church official in Los Angeles, to head the Phoenix area, and it chose the Reverend Roy I. Sano, a Japanese-American professor of theology, as head in the Denver area.

Most of the mainstream Protes-

tant churches ordain women to the clergy. But among the churches that have bishops, which also include the Episcopalians and the Lutherans, only the United Methodist Church has chosen women as bishops. A Methodist bishop wields strong powers, including the ability to assign ministers.

Four years ago, the United Methodist chose the first woman as a bishop in a large U.S. church. Bishop Majorie S. Matthews, who has been serving in Wisconsin, is to retire this year.

Over the past three decades, the leadership of the United Methodist Church has steadily become more inclusive than any other large Christian body in the United States. The ordination of women, which began in earnest after World War II, has accelerated; the church now has 1,400 female clergy.



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SPORTS

Cubs Sweep, Close In on Mets

United Press International
NEW YORK — Jody Davis hit a three-run home run and Scott Sanderson and Lee Smith combined on a five-hitter Sunday to lift the Chicago Cubs to a 5-1 victory over the New York Mets and a sweep of a doubleheader. The Cubs drew to

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

within a game and a half of the Mets, leaders in the National League East.

Steve Trout pitched a seven-hitter and Davis and Ron Cey drove to fifth-inning runs to pace Chicago's 3-0 triumph in the opener.

Sanderson (6-2) gave up five hits and one run in 7½ innings while walking one and striking out six. Smith finished off the nightcap with 1½ innings of flawless relief. Loser Bruce Berenyi (7-11) gave up five hits and four runs in his five innings work.

Chicago took a 4-0 lead with four runs in the fourth. Bob Demler and Ryne Sandberg led off with singles. With one out, Leon Durham doubled Demler home, Sandberg stopping at third. Davis then hit his 15th homer of the year, a shot into the left-field bleachers. The Cubs added a run in the sixth off Brent Gaff when Sandberg hit his 14th home run of the season.

New York snapped a string of 18 scoreless innings in the eighth.

Wally Backman stogling and Mookie Wilson doubling him home. In the opener, loser Walt Terrell (8-8) went eight innings and allowed just five hits. Durham led off the fifth with a walk and moved to second when Keith Moreland bounced a bad-hop single off the shoulder of first baseman Keith Hernandez. Davis's single to left scored Durham; Moreland, who took third on the play, came home on Cey's sacrifice fly to right field.

Trout (10-5) did not surrender an extra base hit and was in command throughout. He walked none and struck out six, including the side in the eighth inning.

Dodgers 1, Reds 0

In Los Angeles, Orel Hersher had a perfect game for 7½ innings and finally settled for a two-hitter as the Dodgers edged Cincinnati, 1-0. The first Red baserunner was Nick Esasky, who lined a 3-0 fastball into left field with two out in the eighth (Gary Redus singled in the Cincinnati ninth).

Padres 9, Astros 0

In San Diego, Tim Lollar pitched a two-hitter and Garry Templeton hit his first career grand slam home to cap a six-run sixth that paced the Padres' 9-0 trouncing of Houston. Lollar (8-9) gave up singles to Alan Ashby and Enos Cabell. He did not allow a runner beyond second base.

Cardinals 4, Pirates 3

In Pittsburgh, George Hendrick hit a two-run home run and drove in three runs, and Neil Allen and Bruce Sutter combined on 4½ innings of scoreless relief to lead St. Louis to a 4-3 victory and a three-game sweep of the Pirates. Dale Berra homered for Pittsburgh.

Braves 4, Giants 3

In San Francisco, Dale Murphy and Bruce Benedict homered to spur Atlanta's 4-3 decision over the Giants. Winner Pascual Perez (10-4) got relief help from Gene Garber, who recorded his fourth save of the year. Murphy's home run, his league-leading 24th, came off Mark Calvert (0-1), who was making his first start of the season.

Phillies 6, Expos 4

In Philadelphia, pinch hitter Len Matuszko hit a two-run homer with one out in the ninth to lift the Phillies past Montreal, 6-4. Juan Samuel and Von Hayes hit back-to-back home runs in the Philadelphia first and Hayes homered again in the fifth.

Twins 6, Angels 5

In Minneapolis, Tim Lofgren's two-out 10th-inning single drove in Dave Engle to give Minnesota a 6-5 triumph and a sweep of its three-game series with California. Kent Hrbek hit two home runs for the



Steve Trout
... In command throughout.

Twins, who increased their lead in the Western Division to 1½ games over the Angels.

Blue Jays 6, Rangers 2

In Toronto, Dave Stieb pitched a six-hitter and Willie Aikens, Rance Mulliniks and Ernie Whitte each drove in a run to help the Blue Jays win a six-game losing streak by downing Texas, 6-2.

Tigers 3, Red Sox 0

In Detroit, Milt Wilcox (11-6) pitched a three-hitter over eight innings and the Tigers took advantage of two unearned runs in beating Boston, 3-0. Loser Dennis Boyd (5-8) gave up four hits in going the distance.

Orioles 3, Indians 1

In Baltimore, Gary Rensek hit his third homer in his last six games and Mike Boddicker (12-8) pitched a two-hitter over 8½ innings to lead the Orioles past Cleveland, 3-1.

Royals 4, Brewers 1

In Milwaukee, George Brett and Pat Sheridan each drove in two runs and Mark Gubicen (8-8) and Dan Quisenberry combined on a three-hitter as Kansas City shut down the Brewers, 4-1.

White Sox 5, Yankees 4

In Chicago, Harold Baines and Greg Luzinski hit back-to-back fifth-inning home runs and the White Sox held on to nip New York, 5-4, ending a six-game losing streak.

Mariners 4, A's 1

In Seattle, Mike Moore pitched a six-hitter and Dave Henderson and Ken Phelps hit home runs to lead the Mariners to a 4-1 triumph and a four-game sweep of Oakland.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

Medals	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	1	1	1	3
China	1	1	1	3
West Germany	1	1	1	3
Canada	1	1	1	3
Australia	1	1	1	3
Sweden	1	1	1	3
Netherlands	1	1	1	3
Norway	1	1	1	3
Japan	1	1	1	3

CYCLING

WOMEN'S 75-KILOMETER

1. Gold: Corrie Beumer, Netherlands, 2:14.3. 2. Silver: Rebecca Twiss, Canada, 2:14.3. 3. Bronze: Sandra Schmeider, West Germany, 2:14.3.

MEN'S 75-KILOMETER

1. Gold: Alan Grew, U.S., 4:37.5. 2. Silver: Steve Bauer, Canada, 4:37.5. 3. Bronze: Steve Bauer, Canada, 4:37.5.

SHOOTING

MEN'S PISTOL

1. Gold: Hoffman, U.S., 564.3. 2. Silver: Ropponen, Finland, 564.3. 3. Bronze: Ropponen, Finland, 564.3.

WOMEN'S PISTOL

1. Gold: Hoffman, U.S., 564.3. 2. Silver: Ropponen, Finland, 564.3. 3. Bronze: Ropponen, Finland, 564.3.

BASKETBALL

MEN

1. Italy 116, Egypt 9. 2. United States 83, Yugoslavia 83. 3. China 49, South Korea 49.

WOMEN

1. United States 83, Yugoslavia 83. 2. China 49, South Korea 49. 3. China 49, South Korea 49.

VOLLEYBALL

MEN

1. South Korea 3, Tunisia 0. 2. Argentina 1, China 1. 3. China 1, Italy 1.

WOMEN

1. China 1, Argentina 1. 2. Argentina 1, China 1. 3. China 1, Argentina 1.

BOXING

FEATHERWEIGHT

1. Gold: Andrei Zhuravlyov, USSR, 10:23. 2. Silver: Andrei Zhuravlyov, USSR, 10:23. 3. Bronze: Andrei Zhuravlyov, USSR, 10:23.

LIGHTWEIGHT

1. Gold: Andrei Zhuravlyov, USSR, 10:23. 2. Silver: Andrei Zhuravlyov, USSR, 10:23. 3. Bronze: Andrei Zhuravlyov, USSR, 10:23.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1. Montreal, 144. 2. St. Louis, 144. 3. Cincinnati, 144. 4. St. Louis, 144. 5. Cincinnati, 144.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1. Montreal, 144. 2. St. Louis, 144. 3. Cincinnati, 144. 4. St. Louis, 144. 5. Cincinnati, 144.

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1. Montreal, 144. 2. St. Louis, 144. 3. Cincinnati, 144. 4. St. Louis, 144. 5. Cincinnati, 144.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1. Montreal, 144. 2. St. Louis, 144. 3. Cincinnati, 144. 4. St. Louis, 144. 5. Cincinnati, 144.

Baseball

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1. Montreal, 144. 2. St. Louis, 144. 3. Cincinnati, 144. 4. St. Louis, 144. 5. Cincinnati, 144.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1. Montreal, 144. 2. St. Louis, 144. 3. Cincinnati, 144. 4. St. Louis, 144. 5. Cincinnati, 144.

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1. Montreal, 144. 2. St. Louis, 144. 3. Cincinnati, 144. 4. St. Louis, 144. 5. Cincinnati, 144.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1. Montreal, 144. 2. St. Louis, 144. 3. Cincinnati, 144. 4. St. Louis, 144. 5. Cincinnati, 144.

Baseball

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Baseball

Major League Leaders

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Olympics on Television

TUESDAY, JULY 31
British 4:20 A.M. to 4:30 A.M. 1:00 P.M. to 1:10 P.M. 4:15 P.M. to 4:25 P.M. 10:30 P.M. to 10:40 P.M. 11:00 P.M. to 11:10 P.M.

SWIMMING

WOMEN

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S FREESTYLE

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S FREESTYLE

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S BREASTSTROKE

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S BREASTSTROKE

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S BUTTERFLY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S BUTTERFLY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S 4X100M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S 4X100M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S 4X200M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S 4X200M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S 4X400M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S 4X400M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S 4X800M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S 4X800M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S 4X1600M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S 4X1600M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S 4X3200M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S 4X3200M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S 4X6400M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S 4X6400M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S 4X12800M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S 4X12800M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S 4X25600M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

MEN'S 4X25600M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. Gold: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2. 2. Silver: Suzanne Leather, Australia, 4:28.2. 3. Bronze: Tracy Caulkins, U.S., 4:28.2.

WOMEN'S 4X512

SPORTS

U.S. Jumps to Early Lead at Olympic Games



Nancy Hogshead, right, and Carrie Steinseifer embracing after their tie in the 100 meters.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — U.S. women and men swam and cycled to record-setting gold medals and China, for 32 years an Olympic absentee, returned with a bang to perfection to gymnastics and shooting at the Summer Olympic Games began.

Americans won five of the nine finals conducted Sunday, the competition's opening day, but because of an unprecedented double-gold in swimming they took 6 of the day's 10 gold medals.

Swimmer Steve Lundquist, winning in 1:01.65, regained the men's 100-meter breaststroke world record he relinquished to John Moffet's 1:02.13 in the U.S. Olympic trials. Lundquist was the record-holder before that; he has broken the world record five times in the last two years.

Americans Carrie Steinseifer and Nancy Hogshead, with times of 55.92 in the women's 100-meter freestyle, became the first competitors ever to share an Olympic swimming title.

And Tracy Caulkins, swimming against competition dramatically diluted by the Soviet-led boycott, easily won the women's 400-meter individual medley in 4:38.24.

West German Michael Gross

broke the U.S. swimming monopoly by bettering his own world record in the 200-meter freestyle. Gross's 1:47.44 surpassed his previous best by 11 hundredths of a second. Gross has broken the world record in the 200 freestyle four times in the last 13 months. He is the first West German man to win a swimming gold since his country was partitioned after World War II.

U.S. cyclist Alexei Grewal out-printed Canadian Steve Bauer and won the 190-kilometer (118-mile) road race by less than a bicycle length in 4 hours, 59 minutes and 57 seconds. Grewal and Connie Carpenter, who won the 79-kilometer women's race, gave the United States its first men's gold and first women's medal of any kind in Olympic cycling.

China won two golds — Xu Haifeng in the men's free-pistol shooting and Zeng Guoqiang the 114-pound weightlifter. The day's other gold medalist was Canadian Linda Thom, who won a shoot-off against American Ruby Fox in women's sport pistol.

In gymnastics, the United States, looking for its first team medal since the 1932 Los Angeles Games, took the lead over heavily favored China in a men's compulsory com-

petition that saw the perfect mark of 10 achieved 10 times.

Li Ning of China, projected as a candidate for the all-around title, scored the first 10s ever in men's Olympic competition — in the vault and pommel horse — and his teammates added four others. Romanian Nadia Comaneci was the first Olympic gymnast to score a 10, in 1976 in Montreal.

After Li broke the barrier, American Mitch Gaylord hit a 10 on the parallel bars and compatriot Peter Vidmar followed with a 10 on the horse.

The United States had 295,300 points to China's 294,250 going into Tuesday night's optional exercises, which will decide the team medal.

Olympic swimmers had tied far first before — Sweden's Gunnar Larsson and American Tim McKee did, at 4:31.98, in the men's 400 individual medley in 1972 — but the ties had been broken by going one digit farther.

Larsson, two-thousandths of a second faster, got the 1972 gold. But the International Swimming Federation soon decided it was unfair to break ties that were so close; henceforth, it said, ties would result in duplicate medals.

It fell to Steinseifer, 16, and Hogshead, 22, to become the first

double winners. In the women's 100 freestyle, Hogshead caught up with Annemarie Verstappen of the Netherlands with 10 meters to go and Steinseifer caught up in the last stroke. Verstappen finished third in 56.08 seconds — perhaps 10 inches behind the Americans.

"I didn't even see the scoreboard," said Steinseifer, a high school junior. "I heard Nancy yell, 'It's a tie! It's a tie!' I had to look twice to see the scoreboard. I'm glad it was a tie."

"This is the way I wanted it," Caulkins said. Caulkins was denied a shot at Olympic gold four years ago because of the U.S.-led boycott of the Moscow Games. This time, the Soviet-led boycott denied her serious competition from the powerful East Germans.

"Before the race," she said of the 400 individual medley, "I thought what it would have been like to swim against them. But I just put it out of my mind. I've dreamed about it so long — winning a medal — and here it is."

Caulkins finished 9.06 seconds ahead of Suzanne Landells of Australia. With her 4:38.24, she shattered her U.S. record of 4:40.61, set during the 1980 Olympic trials, but was well short of East German Petra Schneider's world-record 4:36.10.

The 23-year-old Lundquist barely made the field for the 100 breaststroke final, finishing fifth in the preliminaries. But in the final he beat Canadian Victor Davis and eclipsed Moffet's world mark. Peter Evans of Australia, who won the bronze in Moscow four years ago, did so again.

"I said my goal was to make the Olympic team and then to get a gold medal," said Lundquist. "I reached both goals with a world record. I'm very happy."

Moffet could not have been sadder. He and Lundquist had been expected to finish 1-2 or 2-1. But in the morning trials, while setting an Olympic record of 1:02.16, Moffet aggravated an injury to the right side of the groin.

He received a painkilling injection before the final and then swam with his upper thigh taped, highly unusual in swimming, and finished fifth in 1:03.29. "I kind of feel nine years were put down the drain," he said, managing a faint smile.

Rick Davis scored twice as the United States won its first Olympic soccer match in 60 years, 3-0 over Costa Rica before a crowd of 78,265, the largest ever in a soccer match in the United States. As the host nation, the U.S. team is an automatic qualifier for the 16-team final. (AP, NYT)

Chinese Return in Impressive Strength

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — Immediate success followed by perfection were the implausible highlights Sunday of China's first day of Summer Olympic competition since the 1952 Games.

Xu Haifeng won the first gold of the Los Angeles Games — and his country's first-ever Olympic medal — in the men's free pistol competition. Xu, a pre-event favorite for a medal but not for a gold, scored a total of 566 out of a possible 600 points.

"The shooters knew they had a chance for our first medal," said team trainer Zhao Changjiao through an interpreter. "They came here, though, and didn't want to think about it."

But that was just the beginning for the impressive national team. The first day ended with a Chinese gold, too, for Zeng Guoqiang in the 114-pound weightlifting class. Countryman Zhou Peishun picked up the silver in the event.

Li Ning scored two perfect 10s and four teammates added flawless marks to boost China to second place, just behind the United States, in the men's compulsory of the gymnastics competition.

Li, 20, was second to Japan's Koji Gushiken in the individual competition, with perfect marks on the vault and pommel horse. Teammate Tong Fei was third, including a 10 on the high bar.

China's other perfect scorers were Li Xiaoping (pommel horse), Lou Yun (vault) and Xu Zhiqiang (horizontal bar).

The Chinese are strong favorites to win the team gold medal, which will be decided after the optional exercises Tuesday night.

"I feel competing here is very comfortable," said Lou Yun. "The crowd treated us very well and made us welcome. It was much like competing at home."

Coach Zhang Jian filed protests over low scores awarded to Lou in the parallel bars and to Xu in the pommel horse. And he wasn't pleased with the scoring by judges from the United States and Japan, the two countries who will try to derail China's bid for the team gold.

A bit of gloom fell on China's otherwise sunny day in men's volleyball, women's free pistol shooting, men's basketball and, ironically, in the men's free pistol. The silver medal in the latter, originally awarded to Xu's teammate Wang Yifu, was taken away after Sweden's Ragnar Skancker lodged a successful protest, which gave him one additional point — lifting him out of a tie with Wang. Wang won the bronze.

Japan topped China, 15-9, 15-9, 15-8, in their volleyball meeting. Haiying Lin of China, who led after the first round of the women's free pistol event, did not shoot as well in the second, losing to Australian Patricia Drench in a shootout for the bronze.

The Chinese men were trounced by the heavily-favored U.S. basketball team, 97-49.

China, which is hoping to play host to the Games in the year 2000, sent 225 athletes, its largest Olympic delegation ever, to Los Angeles. When the Chinese last appeared in a Summer Olympic competition, at Helsinki 32 years ago, they sent 38 men and 2 women.

China boycotted the 1980 Olympics in Moscow in protest of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Relay Swim Record Set

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The U.S. 4x200-meter relay team of Jeff Gaherino, David Larson, Bruce Hayes and Rich Saege set a world record of 7 minutes, 13.87 seconds at Monday's swimming competition at the 1984 Olympic games. The clocking wiped out the mark of 7:20.40 set by a West German team in Rome a year ago.

Meanwhile, American Pablo Morales and West German Michael Gross broke Mark Spitz's final Olympic record in a men's 100-meter butterfly qualifier. Spitz, who won seven gold medals and set seven world records in 1972, had had all his records broken since those Munich Games except the 100-meter butterfly, which he swam in 54.27 seconds.

But Gross lowered the mark to 54.02 in the next-to-last qualifier and moments later Morales, the world record holder (53.38), broke Gross's swim a 53.78. Spitz, now a telecaster, was in the ABC broadcast booth Monday. "I expected it to go today," he said. (UPI, AP)

Olympic Basketball Remains Typically Uncourtly

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California — The first day of Olympic competition was not unlike any other day of international basketball. It merely included charges of professionalism and overzealous play, a brief fight that resulted when players took matters into their own hands and a dab of politics.

"I know everybody is in the streets," said Horacio Lopez of Uruguay after his team's 91-87 overtime victory over France in a preliminary-round game Sunday. "It's a national party, because we won. I guarantee that. Then they'll yell things about the government."

Lopez scored 30 points, had 12 rebounds, 4 assists, and 3 steals and was the only player to play the entire 45 minutes. That was because he was one of the few who didn't foul out.

Seven players — including three of France's starting five — were disqualified. Sixty-four fouls were charged, 36 against France and 28 against Uruguay.

"Since they became more

rough," said French player Eric Beugnot, "we became rough also. We fell in a trap."

Yugoslavia, the 1980 gold medalist, defeated West Germany, 96-83; the United States overcame Brazil, 97-49; Australia upset Brazil, a medal favorite, 76-72; and Spain nipped Canada, 83-82.

And, in the opening game of the competition, Egypt became an early crowd favorite in the final minutes of its 110-62 loss to Italy. The Egyptians fell behind by 25 points at halftime, dropped behind even further after intermission, and heard loud cheers at the Forum when they climbed back to within 42 in the final three minutes.

Afterward, the Egyptian coach complained that the presence of highly paid European players makes the tournament unfair. "All of these teams are professionals, and we are just amateurs," said the coach, Fouad Aboulkheir.

When Sandro Gamba, the Italian coach, was told of Aboulkheir's remarks, he said, "Big liar."

"All the European players," Aboulkheir said later, "they don't

have anything to do but play basketball. The clubs pay all the players from \$100 to half a million. They have a flat and a car."

A highly paid player can participate as long as the league in which his club team plays is sanctioned by FIBA, the sport's international governing body.

The Egyptian coach said he does not include the U.S. team among those he considers professional. U.S. players may sign professional contracts and maintain their amateur standing as long as they have not yet played for a National Basketball Association team. "If they have not played a professional game," Aboulkheir said, "you cannot say they are a professional."

The feelings between Egypt and Italy were mild compared to those between France and Uruguay. It was not their first meeting. "We've had some problems with some fights," said Jean Luent, the French coach.

When someone wanted to know when Luent said: "I don't know. I wasn't there. That was 20 years ago."

It was 32 years ago when the

worst Olympic incidents took place. The Uruguay team was reduced to three players in the semifinal against France because of disqualifications. They attacked a referee twice, once at the end of the loss to France, and according to reports at the time, the official had to be carried from the court. The episode led to the banning of two Uruguayan players. Four years later, in 1956, Uruguay beat France for a bronze medal.

On Sunday, no players were seriously hurt despite the intense play and frequent collisions. A second-half fight between Georges Vestrin of France and Luis Perri of Uruguay did not result in any foul.

The only technical foul was called at the beginning of the overtime by referee Peter Vanderwall against Ramon Etchemendi, the Uruguay coach. "The gentleman must have learned Spanish on the spot," Lopez said. "During the entire game, we would speak to him and he would motion he did not understand."

"And at that moment he understood, all of a sudden."

U.S. Cyclist Carpenter Closes With a Rush

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

MISSION VIEJO, California — She had prepared all year for the race, knowing it would be her last, but with 50 meters left, she was coming up short on the 79-kilometer road race. Connie Carpenter was a few centimeters behind Rebecca Twigg, all the difference between gold and silver.

With a furious thrust of her bicycle at Sunday's finish line, Carpenter caught her younger rival to win the first U.S. cycling medal since 1912, in the first Olympic cycling race for women.

A long and hot afternoon later, Alexei Grewal of the United States, who was nearly disqualified from the Summer Games last week because of a doping discrepancy, surged past Steve Bauer of Canada for the second U.S. gold medal of the day, in the men's 190-kilometer road race.

The two narrow finishes stirred up the tens of thousands sun-baked fans enjoying one of the few free events in these high-priced Games. There were chants of "U.S.A." as the United States continues to prove it has come of age in one of the world's most popular sports.

Just last week, Greg LeMond finished third in the Tour de France, the best finish ever by an American, and Marianne Martin won the women's version of the tour.

Many of the fans standing around the course did not care which woman won the first women's cycling race in Olympic history. In the final stretch, Carpenter, 27, and Twigg, 21, and compact, pulled ahead of the gullant band of six riders that had traded places since the first of five 10-mile laps. At the end, it all depended on the best last move.

They have been dogging each other all year, portrayed as icy rivals, although Carpenter said Sunday that "the press created that" and Twigg said: "We have never known each other before. In the last week, we opened up with each other, realized we had things in common."

The main thing they had in common was being co-favored to win the race over public roads in a post community that produces Olympic swimmers and divers by the bucketful.

It was not a day for aquatics, at least right here, but rather a day for the further acknowledgment that women are really built for longer, harder races than sports officials ever believed. On Saturday, the first 26-mile marathon for women will be run through the streets of Los Angeles.

"Pedal 4 a Medal," said a banner hanging from a ranch house.

"Go for the Gold," said a banner from a condominium.

Twigg is a precocious young rider from Seattle who has pointed toward cycling since she was an infant. Carpenter, married to Davis Phinney, the fifth-place finisher in Sunday's men's race, switched from Olympic speed skating to cycling as an adult and had let it be known this would be her last race so she can help her 25-year-old husband "reach his cycling potential."

Her last race evolved into a six-woman pack. Because of the heavy wind resistance, few bicycle riders can stay in front for long. They need either a full team of "domestiques," as in stage races like the Tour de France, to maneuver for them, or they need short spurts to the front, followed by rest periods at somebody's rear wheel.

They all knew it would come down to a final sprint, Carpenter recalled later. "I was still sixth with half a lap to go. I wanted to make a sprint but I didn't want to go too soon. Maria went first with about 500 meters. Sandra was on her rear tire. I was still third or fourth. I waited till 200 meters because I had done some motor-paced sprints and I knew I could handle it. But Rebecca was ahead of me with 100 meters left."

"I knew it was going to be close, so to gain ground, I threw my bike at the end. It gave me an advantage."

Asked to define "throwing a bike," Carpenter said: "In a close sprint, you can push your bike with your body, move it a bit forward. My husband is good at it. It's like leaning into the tape for a runner, a calculated move. It was a shot I could only take one time."

Twigg wasn't sure the last little thrust helped. "I saw somebody coming and I was glad it was Connie," she said. "I think she might have caught me anyway even without throwing her bike."

Carpenter said: "Everything I have done this last year was cool and calculated for this race, to ride the best race of my life. This is it, the last bike race of my life."

After receiving her medal, she visited the men's quarters, where her husband and three other Americans were preparing for their race.

"I showed them the medal and I said, 'This is what it looks like, guys.'"

She did not feel she had to make up for the 72-year drought in cycling medals because "women haven't competed until today."

"Given the chance," she said, "we would have won medals before this, maybe. The men had a chance."



Connie Carpenter
This is what it looks like, guys.

Soccer's 3 Classes of Players: Pro, Pro and Pro

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Soccer's international leaders have been accused of opening the door to professionalizing the Olympics, by allowing professional players in the 1984 Games. But Sunday the president of FIFA, the world governing body of soccer, said that the organization was simply avoiding hypocrisy.

Speaking sometimes in Spanish and sometimes in French, Joao Havelange of Brazil compared players from professional soccer teams with athletes in track and field, who have lucrative endorsement contracts, and with state-supported athletes in socialist countries.

The International Olympic Committee has allowed the various international sports federations to set eligibility rules for their sports. In this year's Olympic soccer tournament, countries may use professional players, except that European and South American countries may not use players who have competed in the World Cup.

Havelange said that FIFA's solution is to classify players by their age or their relative level of development.

"FIFA doesn't have professional players and amateur players, we have World Cup players, Olympic players and players for the youth world championships," he said. "At the next IOC Congress, we're going to present a proposal asking that an age limit of 23 be established for the Olympic Games."

Christian Persson, a 27-year-old farmer from Sodala, Sweden, was the first competitor of the 1984 Olympics, according to the listings. At 8:30 A.M. Sunday he rode Joel, an 11-year-old chestnut gelding, into the dressage arena at Santa Anita Park to begin the first day of the three-day event competition. He scored 65.80 in the first round. (UPI)

In submitting its bid for the 1992 Summer Games, Paris shunned the use of a special exhibit to attract the attention of IOC members and international sports officials. "Par-

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

has no need to make such publicity efforts," said a member of the delegation of Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris.

However, Chirac did hand his guests a glossy 60-page color brochure that touted the merits of Paris, from French bread to the Chateau de Versailles and the outdoor research center at suburban Fontenay-aux-Roses.

The French capital was the first city to submit a formal bid for the 1992 Summer Games. The two other main contenders for 1992, Barcelona and Amsterdam, were to submit their offers later this week, along with New Delhi and Brisbane, Australia.

The latter two are not given much of a chance to the vote to be taken by the 92-member IOC in 1986, because there widespread feeling among IOC members that the Games that year should be in western Europe, which has not hosted the Games since the 1972 Munich Olympics.

Chirac's brochure said that extensive new construction will be necessary in and around Paris to host the Olympics, but it gave no cost estimates.

New facilities to be built, if the Games are awarded in Paris, would include an 80,000-seat Olympic Stadium in the Bois de Vincennes or in Le Tremblay, east of Paris, a

10,000-seat swimming stadium, Olympic villages in the Tuleries district and in the existing Cité Universitaire and a press center at La Defense, a concentration of high-rise office buildings just west of the city.

One way to get the U.S. water polo team some recognition has been the marketing of a beefcake poster that portrays the members of the team clad only in their swim trunks, around the pool. "The first printing sold 10,000 copies," said coach Monte Nitzkowski proudly. "They're trying to get 30,000 more off the press, and it's going to be hanging in most of the sorority houses across the country."

Alas, not everyone knows what sport these guys play. "We were called in a major department store this year with a great idea to sell an ad for Ralph Lauren," said Nitzkowski. "When we got there they couldn't believe we didn't play the sport on horses."

Six members of the U.S. Olympic women's basketball team have played in foreign leagues: Cathy Boswell (in West Germany), Denise Curry (West Germany), Carol Menken-Schaudt (Italy), Anne Donovan (Japan), Lynette Woodward (Italy) and Cindy Noble (Italy and Japan). Janice Lawrence will play for Vicenza of the Italian League next season. (UPI)

With the 1988 Summer Games scheduled to be held in Seoul, interest in the Los Angeles Olympics is particularly high in South Korea. The coverage of the Games has already been so heavy that a cartoon strip in the Seoul newspaper Hankook Ilbo depicted a heroine saying she was wondering whether

the 1984 Games are being held in Los Angeles or Seoul.

The country's two television networks provided extensive coverage of the pre-Games events. The state-run KBS-TV announced it will have at least six hours of Games coverage, mostly live, and more when South Korean teams are involved. The other network, MBC-TV, said it will have at least four hours daily, and more when Koreans are involved.

Newspapers sent special coverage teams to Los Angeles. One estimate put the number of South Korean media representatives in Los Angeles at more than 200. (AP)

While South Koreans may feel that are getting bombarded by the Olympics, Australia is receiving saturation TV coverage. The Australians are getting about 250 hours, the most of any country. "You can't even go to the job," said Julie Barnathan, president of ABC Broadcast Operations and Engineering. (AP)

Tons of char-broiled steak, hundreds of thousands of apples and nearly 2 million cups of ice cream are being devoured by Olympic athletes. It's a food fiend's "paradise," according to Ed Krein, who has put together the Olympic menu.

By the time the Summer Games end in two weeks, Krein's 3,000-member staff expects to serve 1.2 million meals, including 20,000 box lunches per day and 15 tons of T-bone steak. Each day, 10 trucks arrive at the main villages with the makings for 60,000 meals.

"We're not talking pounds, we're talking tons," said Krein, the food production manager for ARA Services Inc., the official Olympic caterer. (AP)



France's Eric Beugnot, left in dark uniform, battled for the ball against Uruguay. Later he sprawled out of bounds and into an officials' table at court-side. "Since they became more rough," he said after France's 91-87 loss, "we became rough also."



The Associated Press

ARTS / LEISURE

'Willie and Dwiki':
A Musical Odyssey

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

WILLIAM ZINSSER'S "Willie and Dwiki, an American Profile" is framed by what the author calls the exotic bookends of Shanghai and Venice. "I think of it as a very American book, nevertheless," he told Publishers Weekly. "I'm trying to get at the strength of America."

This friendly, optimistic little book (170 pages, published by Harper and Row at \$13.95) combines propaganda for a country that respects and rewards talented, hard-working black jazz musicians of humble origin, with a sophisticated publicity release for Willie Ruff and Dwiki Mitchell. "Propaganda" and "publicity" may be hard descriptions for such intelligent and tender writing, but the fact remains that the profile of the United States has been airbrushed and the subjects themselves left with no negative qualities.

The Mitchell-Ruff duo — Mitchell: piano; Ruff: bass and French horn — has been together since 1955. As an opening club act for stars like Louis Armstrong, Dizzy Gillespie, Miles Davis and Count Basie, they attracted the attention of "patrons at the opposite end of music's social scale" and were one of the first jazz groups to be presented like classical music by foundations, local authorities and corporate arts programs.

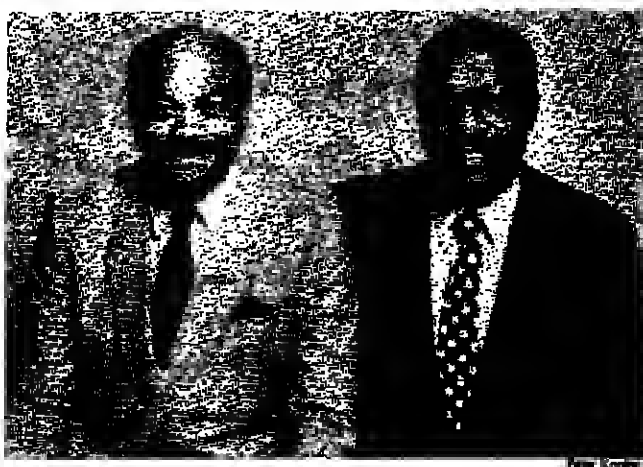
They attracted worldwide atten-

tion in 1959 when, after the U.S. State Department declined official help, Ruff arranged a private trip to the Soviet Union. Performing and lecturing, they were surprised by the Russian thirst for jazz.

When they left Moscow, 900 people saw them off at the train station and some threw flowers. Ruff had learned Russian, his seventh language, for that occasion, and he took intensive courses in Chinese at Yale — where he is professor of music and of Afro-American studies — before a similar trip to China in 1961.

"In the 17th century," Ruff told students in the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, "when West Africans were captured and brought to America as slaves, they brought their drums with them. When it was time for music, he said, 'Mr. Mitchell will now give you an example of the music that American slaves found in the Christian churches.'"

Zinsser has known Willie Ruff and Dwiki Mitchell since 1973, when he began teaching at Yale. He calls Mitchell "the best jazz pianist I had heard in all my years of listening to pianists I admired." In 1980, he began taking piano lessons from Mitchell, "a man of great warmth and humor," and, he writes, "I've been going to the apartment on Central Park West ever since. . . I hear chords coming out of his piano that make me



Willie Ruff (left) and Dwiki Mitchell.

quiver. I became a Mitchell addict."

A former columnist for the New York Herald Tribune, Zinsser has written 11 books, including "On Writing Well" and "Writing With a Word Processor." His articles have been published by Life, The New York Times and The New Yorker, where Willie and Dwiki's "exotic bookend" chapters first appeared. He is currently executive editor of the Book of the Month Club. Despite such credits, he is not afraid to reveal the acolyte in himself, and this is attractive. He knows how to tell a story. The men are quoted at length; they are allowed to tell their own stories.

Mitchell, who practices the piano by transposing a Chopin "Etude in C" successively to every key, recounts the joys of two years on the road with Lionel Hampton's band. In the army, he listened to Rachmaninoff with a white pilot named Flaps.

"Every day I'd call him and say, 'What are you doing this evening? Can I come over?' And he'd never say no. Flaps and I would sit in total silence and not speak a word and listen to concerto after concerto."

"This went on for a year and a half. And then one day Flaps cracked up his plane and was killed."

Ruff played Gregorian chants on the French horn by Stravinsky's grave in Venice. He speaks of Renaissance composer Carlo Gesualdo, "the Tenebrous Monk of his day," and about his teacher Paul Hindemith's dissertations on the role played by the magnificent acoustics of St. Mark's Cathedral in making Venice the center of 16th- and 17th-century music.

Zinsser has a feel for combining descriptions of music with the ambience surrounding it. "The concert seems sluggish at first. After one or two numbers I hear where the trouble is: the piano is dead. It's a factory lemon from a famous factory."

And: "Mitchell played a simple blues theme, emphasizing the chord changes, and Ruff counted the 12 bars aloud in English. Mitchell then restated the theme, embroidering it slightly, and this time Ruff counted in Chinese."

But important, basic areas of life are dealt with in short parentheses: "(Mitchell was married and divorced some years ago)." "(Ruff was once married, incidentally, and has a 25-year-old daughter, Michele.)"

The book presents an unreal, somehow incomplete world in which being black is an occasional inconvenience, and in which it is not unusual for Southern whites to advise and help poor black boys. The establishment recognizes real quality as a matter of course, politics never involve pandering or Uncle Tomming in this world, hard work always pays off and jazz musicians appear never to dissipate or even party.

The passage about Gesualdo, one of Ruff's "major heroes," does not include the fact that the composer won notoriety by ordering the murder of his first wife for her unfaithfulness. Jazzmen wear suits and ties in this world, and speak impeccable prose.

Thoughts are expressed in precise and logical order, no stumming, with just the right adjectives. There are no dirty ashrays, the covers are always neatly tucked in. The story and its heroes fit somehow too conveniently into an image of contemporary America needs, illustrating a strength it would like to have.

Giving Ruff permission to play his French horn in the cathedral, the archdeacon of St. Mark's tells him about the rich mixture of Mediterranean cultures that made it and Venice unique. "What an ideal!" he concludes. "Wouldn't it be something if the glorious musical history of this church were to be brought back to the attention of the world by an Afro-American."

The Airborne Home of an Art Collector

By Leslie Bennetts
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He wanted "the ultimate in air travel," and as far as personal planes go, George Abiah's private Gulfstream jet comes as close to his idea of the ultimate as a lot of money, fancy technology and the owner's characteristic audacity could bring it.

The goal was to make the \$9-million jet as luxurious as possible, since Abiah, an entrepreneur from Wichita, Kansas, spends at least 40 hours a month in the air, flying 250,000 miles (about 400,000 kilometers) a year around the United States.

Abiah, 55, whose business interests range from real-estate ventures to oil speculation, is also an enthusiastic art collector — he recently lent 25 Henry Moore sculptures to New York City's parks.

So he decided to endow his airborne home with the amenities he would want on the ground. These include \$3 million worth of sculpture, including a Giacometti in the bathroom and a couple of Henry Moores in what might be called the living room.

The jet also has gold-plated seatbelts, overhead air nozzles, ashtrays and bathroom fixtures. "Whenever we do anything, we try to get as close to the state of the art or the most exciting or elegant or outstanding thing you can get," said Abiah.

For some 12 years, I've had Lears and Citations, but with all due respect to those marvelous airplanes, it was always difficult to have business conferences on them, and you couldn't take a nap except sitting up, and they don't have respectable bathroom facilities."

So the jet, bought last year for about \$7.2 million, was stripped, upgraded and decorated for another \$1.5 million.

Installing the art collection imposed another set of demands. The sculptures include a white marble nude by Rodin, a bronze horseman by Marino Marini, a polished bronze head by Brancusi that Abiah refers to as "the little football," a voluptuous bronze torso by Jean



George and Virginia Abiah with airborne Marini sculpture.

Arp, two Henry Moore brotzes, and a bronze horse and rider by Fernando Botero. In the bathroom, in a recessed niche whose light goes on when the bathroom door is locked, is the figure by Giacometti, standing nearly 4 feet (1.2 meters) high.

The sculptures were specially tested and engineered for the stress of flight conditions, a process that cost Abiah another \$200,000. The Marini horseman, for example, had stainless-steel rods installed in the middle of all four of the horse's legs.

"We never defaced any of the art, but each piece had to be restructured from the inside, so if there were a minor accident it wouldn't break off and fly through the cabin as a missile," Abiah said.

The interior of the jet was decorated by the Houston designer Edward J. Perrault, with what he calls "an Art Deco flavor." The bulkhead walls, doors and shelves were mirrored; cabinets were covered in cream-colored leather; wood trim was finished in a high-gloss cream lacquer.

After all the refitting, the jet has only been in regular use since last winter. Abiah usually spends three days a week in New York, often accompanied by his wife, Virginia, and the couple revels in the fact that the jet has enhanced the quality of their high-flying life.

"Now we can watch a full movie if we like, have elegant meals served to us and marvelous wines," Abiah said. "We can play gin rum-

my, take a nap — it's really an experience."

The jet is outfitted with a television set, a videocassette recorder and a collection of feature films like "My Fair Lady," "Footloose" and "Victor/Victoria," as well as such musical selections as John Denver's and Barbra Streisand's "Greatest Hits." It can accommodate 14 passengers in what Abiah calls "the social area" and "the conference area," where he often holds business meetings.

Three people can sleep stretched out full-length, one on the 12-foot-long coral-colored sofa and two on daybeds converted from pairs of the huge upholstered armchairs.

These, too, are what Abiah calls "state of the art," swiveling 360 degrees and moving forward, backward and sideways. Each of them, he noted only half facetiously, "costs about as much as a car."

The bathroom facilities include a 24-karat gold sink, gold faucets and a gold toilet flush button.

Meals are served on Giori china with gilded flatware, and Abiah is proud of the steward's bar-tending skills as well as his cuisine. "He can mix any drink that's ever been discovered," he said. A typical repast is likely to include diet-conscious platters of lobster, crab and shrimp with cocktail sauce.

There is one strict house regulation. "The thing we want the plane to be famous for," said Abiah, "is a certain hors d'oeuvre, a Dorito to-dillo chip spread with peanut butter and jelly. It's a rule of the plane."

that it will never take off without those being available."

To Abiah, serving Doritos with peanut butter and jelly accomplishes the same purpose as his policy of not wearing a jacket or tie. "Just so as not to forget where I came from," he said. "I want so much not to be a rich snob. I almost enjoy playing a game. I really enjoy being rich but pretending I'm not."

Once upon a time, Abiah said, "I was the kind of guy who certainly had a manicure every week but would also change shirts twice a day, because I wouldn't want even a crease."

But after suffering severe business reverses, he experienced an epiphany. He gave all his clothes to the Salvation Army — "all the cashmere jackets, the suits, the shirts, the ties" — and began to wear only open-necked shirts.

"And from that time on, every deal I touched made money," he said. "It seemed the Lord smiled on me." These days, his standard attire is a pullover knit shirt, double-knit pants and burgundy-colored Lucchese cowboy boots.

Abiah's trademark is a curly heart that he doodles on all his papers and has emblazoned on everything from his oil rigs to his cocktail napkins. A bright orange heart has now been painted on the side of the jet.

"To me the heart means happiness and love, warmth and welcome," he said. "And that's what we want the plane to mean to everyone who flies on it."

26 Films to Compete in Venice

The Associated Press

VENICE — Twenty-six films, including works by Sergio Leone and Eric Rohmer, will compete for the Lion awards in the 1984 Venice Biennale Arts Festival.

"Cinema is alive and so is Italian cinema, despite all those who too quickly had given it up for dead," Gian Luigi Rondi, director of the cinema section of the festival, said Saturday.

An international jury, headed by the Italian director Michelangelo Antonioni, will judge the best works during the festival, which will run from Aug. 27 to Sept. 7. In addition, Rondi said, the 41st festival will feature for the first time a showing of video clips, a selection of movies considered "the most significant from emerging countries" and a retrospective of the works of the Spanish director Luis Buñuel. A total of 81 films will be shown

outside the competition, he said.

Among the movies in the competition are the long version of "Once Upon a Time in America" (C'era una volta in America) by the Italian director Leone, which has already been released in Europe, and Rohmer's "Les Nuits de la Plaine Lune" (The Nights of the Full Moon).

Only one film from the United States is up for prizes: Andrej Mihalkov-Konechalovski's "Maria's Lover." The lone British entry is "Greystoke: The Legend of Tarzan, Lord of the Apes," directed by Hugh Hudson.

Italy leads with seven entries followed by France with five. Other countries represented in the competition are Canada, the Soviet Union, Finland, Portugal, the Philippines, Poland, China, West Germany, India, Denmark, Spain and Hungary.

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Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	£	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland	£ Ir.	104	52	29
Italy	Lire	216,000	108,000	58,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
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German Mark	M.	3.36
Italian Lira	L.	2036
Japanese Yen	¥	163.60
Netherlands Guilder	fl.	2.20
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Spanish Peseta	P.	166.64
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Swiss Franc	S.F.	1.75
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9 months	3.50%	12 months	3.75%
18 months	4.00%	24 months	4.25%
36 months	4.50%	48 months	4.75%
60 months	5.00%		

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
IBM	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
GE	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
AT&T	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
AMER	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
DISC	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
INTL	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
UNIT	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
TELE	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
AMER	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
DISC	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
INDUST	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
TRANS	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
COMB	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
NYSE	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
NYSE	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
INDUST	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
TRANS	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
COMB	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
NYSE	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
NYSE	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11

AMER Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
INDUST	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
TRANS	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
COMB	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
NYSE	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
NYSE	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
INDUST	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
TRANS	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
COMB	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
NYSE	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
NYSE	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11

AMER Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
IBM	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
GE	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
AT&T	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
AMER	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
DISC	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
INTL	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
UNIT	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
TELE	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
AMER	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11
DISC	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11

AMER Stock Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
INDUST	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
TRANS	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
COMB	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
NYSE	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11
NYSE	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11	11,111.11

At 3 P.M.: NYSE Trading Slow

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted slightly lower Monday afternoon in sluggish trading.

The situation was in contrast to last week, when prices plunged to a 17-month low and then rebounded sharply.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated in the early going Monday after rising 7.07 Friday, was down 0.33 to 1,114.28 an hour before the close.

Declining stocks slightly exceeded advancing ones. Turnover was about 62.3 million shares, down from 85.1 million in the corresponding period Friday, the busiest session in five weeks.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said some investors were nervous about the fact federal funds rates banks charge one another overnight traded around 11 1/2 percent in the early going and bonds eased as a result.

Recent buying has been sparked by a rally in the bond market, which had led to hopes that interest rates have leveled off and might even decline in the near future now that inflation is flat.

The Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, said Monday that the rise in interest rates during the spring was caused by market pressures and not so much by policy moves. He said last week the board had decided not to tighten credit.

But Mr. Volcker warned he could not promise that interest rates would not move higher, adding that credit demand has risen at a rate that could not be construed as healthy.

Several analysts said they were concerned that bonds would run into trouble in the near future when the Treasury is expected to sell about \$17 billion worth of bills, notes and bonds. The Treasury is expected to announce its refunding plans on Wednesday.

"The market is taking a break after last week's rallies," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "This is a typical Monday that we've seen all year in which things are relatively slow."

Mr. Katz said he was encouraged that prices generally were holding steady and "the volume isn't too bad considering we're still in a vacation period."


Continental Illinois, which rose a point last week, was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues. The government last week unveiled a multibillion-dollar bailout program for the bank.

Coopers and Lybrand, which lost 1 1/2 Friday, was sharply lower in active trading. Alexco Laboratories terminated a takeover bid for the company after the FTC sought a court order to block the deal.

Alexander's Inc. moved up. Alexander's said it is involved in merger talks with an investment group that would net stockholders \$27.75 a share.

Indiana Gas Co. won support. The company boosted its dividend to 94 cents a share from 82 cents and said it plans to declare a 2-for-1 stock split.

Unocal headed lower. Unocal reported second-quarter earnings of \$1.07 a share, compared with 80 cents a year ago.



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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Change
111.11	110.11	IBM	3.00	2.7%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	GE	2.00	2.5%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	AT&T	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	AMER	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	DISC	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	INTL	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	UNIT	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	TELE	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	AMER	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	DISC	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Change
111.11	110.11	IBM	3.00	2.7%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	GE	2.00	2.5%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	AT&T	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	AMER	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	DISC	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	INTL	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	UNIT	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	TELE	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	AMER	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	DISC	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Change
111.11	110.11	IBM	3.00	2.7%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	GE	2.00	2.5%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	AT&T	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	AMER	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	DISC	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	INTL	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	UNIT	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	TELE	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	AMER	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
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111.11	110.11	UNIT	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	TELE	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	AMER	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33
111.11	110.11	DISC	1.00	2.0%	12.5	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.33

(Continued on Page 12)

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend occurred in 1984, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.

a = dividend rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
b = dividend rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
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z = dividend rate of dividend plus stock dividend.

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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Dresdner Operating Profit Falls 12%

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG said partial operating profit for the first half of 1984 dropped 12 percent from the record 1983 period, to 508.3 million Deutsche marks (\$176.5 million) from 579.1 million DM.

A company spokesman said that Dresdner — West Germany's second largest bank — had expected an even sharper drop.

Last year, Dresdner's partial operating profit, which excludes results from trading on securities, currency and precious metals, rose

to 1.16 billion DM, a 38-percent increase.

"The results were far more favorable than we had expected," said Walter Vieltmeier, a Dresdner spokesman. "We managed to increase overall volume by 4.4 percent compared with a year earlier, largely as a result of persistently strong demand for credit from private domestic clients."

The bank reported that partial operating income, which includes interest income plus fee income after deductions of personnel and running costs, was down as a result of higher personnel costs and lower revenue from interest received.

The bank said that income from fees grew 4.1 percent from 394 million DM to 410 million DM. Personnel and administrative costs rose 2.5 percent to 1.21 billion DM, from 1.18 billion DM, while interest income fell 3.8 percent to

1.16 billion DM from 1.21 billion DM, the bank reported in its semi-annual report to shareholders.

The bank said that fee income grew 4.1 percent to 410 million DM from 394 million DM.

Mr. Vieltmeier said the bank's average interest-rate margin, the difference between the interest rate paid and the interest rate received, fell as expected to 2.7 percentage points compared with an average 2.9 points for 1983.

The spokesman said that the bank is preparing to increase provisions against losses and risks for its overseas lending operations above last year's levels, which amounted to some 1 billion DM.

Risk provisions for loans to domestic clients are not at risk, Mr. Vieltmeier said, in light of a reduction in bankruptcies in West Germany and an improving economic outlook.

Chartered Bank Pledges to Stay in Hong Kong

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

HONG KONG — Chartered Bank, a Standard Chartered Bank PLC unit, will stay in Hong Kong on matter what changes come to the territory, the regional general manager of the bank, Bill Brown, was quoted Monday as saying by China News Service, an official news agency.

In an interview, Mr. Brown said Hong Kong will remain an important financial and manufacturing center.

He said the present weakness in the local stock market and stagnant property prices will not change when China and Britain sign their agreement on the future of Hong Kong. Hong Kong reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, but talks are continuing between Britain and China on how the territory will be governed after that date.

Chartered Bank will install a 300-million Hong Kong dollar (\$38-million) computer system here and will rebuild the bank's main branch building in 1986.

The bank also wants to set up branch offices in the 14 coastal cities of China that are opening to foreign investments, he said. Mr. Brown noted that the bank, which has a branch office in Shanghai, recently set up other offices in China.

U.S. Scrambles for Vast China Aviation Market

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The U.S. aviation industry is in line for perhaps billions of dollars in sales to China before the decade's end but the European competition will be tough, leaders of a U.S. aerospace delegation said here last week after three days of talks.

Olin L. Wehington, U.S. deputy undersecretary of commerce for international trade, said Chinese officials told the group that they want to buy large numbers of advanced jetliners, medium-distance aircraft and commuter planes from the United States. They also want to enter into production and assembly agreements.

"We feel that we have opened the door in this industry for American companies," Mr. Wehington said.

He estimated that total Chinese orders could run into billions of dollars in this decade, and added, "But we do not have this market to ourselves. There is competition from Airbus Industrie, from the French and West Germans."

Negotiations with several major U.S. aerospace companies — including Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and General Electric — have been under way for a considerable time, and the delegation was in hopes that through its access to senior Chinese officials, including Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, they could push the negotiations to an early conclusion.

The United States is prepared to match low-interest credit offered by Western European competitors as well as to assure China of full government support for the sales.

including liberalized transfer of advanced technology, U.S. officials in the delegation told the Chinese.

The 17-member delegation, led by Craig L. Fuller, who is President Ronald Reagan's assistant for cabinet affairs, reached an agreement on a program for industrial and technical cooperation in aerospace, including a U.S. aircraft exhibition here in two years, technical seminars and further trade missions.

The talks covered possible Chinese purchases of civilian aircraft, helicopters, broadcast satellites, air-traffic control systems, advanced avionics and other aviation equipment. Military aircraft were not on the agenda, but defense sales may have been discussed privately.

China already is an important customer for the U.S. aerospace

industry, buying almost \$260 million worth of airplanes and aircraft engines and parts last year, and it has been shopping for more than two years for planes to replace and expand its obsolete fleet of Soviet-built aircraft.

Industry officials estimate that Beijing will probably import at least 100 advanced jetliners over the next 10 years. The Reagan administration has targeted aerospace as one of the industries where the potential for U.S. sales in China is greatest.

A U.S. offer to include Chinese scientists and perhaps an astronaut in the space program came up briefly, Mr. Fuller said, and Chinese officials will discuss it further in a visit being planned by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Regent Hotels Buy London Dorchester

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Hong Kong-based Regent International Hotels announced Monday the acquisition of the Dorchester in London from a group of Middle Eastern investors.

The price for the 290-room hotel was not disclosed, but sources close to the transaction put it at around £40 million (\$52 million), or about 10 times annual profit. The 53-year-old hotel changed hands in 1976 for £9.5 million. Regent's chairman, Robert H. Burns, said that the privately owned hotel company will own about half of the Dorchester.

U.S. Tool Orders Down 40% in June

WASHINGTON — U.S. machine tool orders fell to \$192.2 million in June, down 39.9 percent from a revised \$319.6 million in May, the National Machine Tool Builders Association said Monday.

But it said orders for June were 32.3 percent above orders of \$145.3 million in June last year.

Orders for metal-forming tools fell 54 percent last month to \$60.4 million from a revised \$131.1 million in May, but were up 23.7 percent from orders of \$48.8 million in

June 1983, the association said.

It said orders for metal-cutting tools last month fell 30.1 percent to \$131.8 million from a revised \$188.5 million in May, but were up 36.7 percent from \$95.3 million in the same period last year.

It said the June backlog of unfilled machine tool orders totaled \$1.39 billion, up 1 percent from May and 45.8 percent above June 1983.

Industry shipments fell 2.2 percent in June to \$205.5 million from a revised \$210.1 million in May.

Volvo Expecting Bigger Car Profit This Year

STOCKHOLM — AB Volvo's car division, its biggest profit-maker last year, is expecting to improve on the record 1983 performance this year, according to Managing Director Roger Holmback.

In an interview last weekend with the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, Mr. Holmback declined to give a detailed forecast of AB Volvo's interim report due Aug. 29, but said, "No matter which way you measure it, we are doing better than last year."

Only a change in the dollar rate could reverse the favorable trend for earnings this year, he said.

North America was the car division's biggest export market in 1983, accounting for 33 percent of the 365,000 cars sold.

In 1983, the division reported an operating profit of 4.8 billion kronor (\$575.3 million) on sales of 26.2 billion kronor. This compared with an operating profit of 4.9 billion kronor on 99.4 billion kronor in sales for the group as a whole.

Volvo broke down earnings by division.

In its report in May for the first quarter this year, Volvo car division listed sales of 8.3 billion kronor, up 34 percent over 1983. No earnings figures were given.

The AB Volvo group in May reported a profit after financial items and expenses of 2.60 billion kronor (1.03 billion a year earlier) in the first quarter of 1984, its biggest quarterly gain ever.

GM Prices: Sprint, Fiero Up; Others Down

United Press International

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. announced Monday that it will raise the base price of its Japanese-made Chevrolet Sprint and the popular Pontiac Fiero sports car.

The U.S. automaker also said it will cut the price of its slow-selling subcompact models. It is also reducing the price of diesel engines on all sizes of cars and raising the price of V-6 and V-8 gasoline engines.

The company said the changes will mean a net reduction of \$8 in

the average price of a GM car.

The base price of the Sprint, which is available only in the Western part of the United States, will go up by \$202.

The car is built for GM in Japan by Suzuki and the automaker's supply is limited by quotas on shipments of Japanese cars.

The Fiero's base price will increase by an average \$207, inventories of the fiberglass auto are slim.

GM said it will cut prices of two-door and four-door rear drive Chevrolet models by \$183 and \$121

respectively. Two-door and four-door Pontiac 1000 models will be cut by \$183 and \$121 respectively.

New base prices on the autos were not immediately available.

Due to sagging sales of diesel engines, GM said the engines will be available without extra charge on its full-sized station wagons and selected large models. This is a reduction of \$700 on these vehicles.

GM also is reducing by \$500 the price of its 4.2-liter V-6 diesel on intermediate models. The engine will now cost \$260.

The price of a 5.7 liter V-8 engine, available on mid-sized and full-sized cars, is being cut by \$310. It will now cost \$390.

The price of optional V-6 and V-8 engines will rise by \$10 and \$15 respectively.

COMPANY NOTES

BP Canada Inc., 64-percent owned by British Petroleum Co., said higher production and prices for crude oil and natural gas helped boost first half earnings by 79 percent to 23.7 million Canadian dollars (\$18 million). First-half production rose 13.8 percent from a year ago, while natural gas sales rose 15.6 percent.

Broken Hill Proprietary Co. of Sydney has concluded negotiations for a steel products to China worth more than \$20 million, which will lift 1984 shipments to around 300,000 metric tons.

Celcor Corp., a subsidiary of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., said it tested and completed four oil and gas discoveries, two in Wyoming and two in Mississippi. The operator and majority interest owner is Celcor Oil & Gas Co., a subsidiary of Celcor Corp.

Indeco Corp. of Salem, New Hampshire, completed the purchase of the printed circuit assets of Qualitron Corp., a subsidiary of Perkin-Elmer Corp., based in Danbury, Connecticut. Terms were not disclosed.

Hirsch Ltd. said it will make 256-kilobit dynamic random memory chips at its subsidiary in Irving, Texas, beginning at the end of this year. An official declined to

close the scale of production but said it will be the first output of such chips in the United States by a Japanese company.

Nestlé SA group net profit in 1983 rose 14 percent to 1.26 billion Swiss francs (\$513 million) from 1.1 billion francs. Group revenues in the first six months of 1984 totaled 14.8 billion Swiss francs, a rise of 9.8 percent over a year ago. In volume terms, sales rose 4.6 percent in the first half of this year.

McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s board approved a plan to expand the Hughes Helicopters Inc. division, including establishment of a new high-technology engineering facility at its center in Mesa, Arizona. McDonnell, which acquired Hughes in January for about \$470 million, said it expects revenues from Hughes to grow to \$1 billion by 1985 and \$2 billion by 1990.

Republic Airlines, based in Minneapolis, reported a record \$29-million profit in the second quarter, after posting a loss of \$43.9 million a year ago. It was the first profit for two years. Revenue for the second quarter rose to \$410.5 million from \$374.2 million. Officials credited wage concessions from unions and stable fares for the profit.

Security Pacific Corp. of Los Angeles is taking an initial 4.9-percent stake in London stock jobbers Charles W. Pulley & Co. No terms were given. The bank said it expects to increase its shareholding when full or majority ownership of stock exchange firms by outside companies is allowed. Last week, Security Pacific said it had agreed to acquire up to 90 percent of British stockbrokers Hoare Cowett Ltd. for £78 million (\$102.3 million) when the exchange's rules permit.

Standard Telephones & Cables PLC has been awarded a £20-million (\$26-million) contract to supply advanced telex systems to Britain's state-owned British Telecom. STC said it was the third order since 1982 and takes the total value of orders for them to more than £70 million.

Texaco Inc. said Richard G. Brinkman, vice president and treasurer, has been assigned to a newly created position in the office of the chairman where he will handle specialized executive responsibilities in financial and administrative areas. He will be replaced as treasurer by Edward W. Wolahan, formerly Texaco's deputy treasurer.

Kellogg Profit Dips Slightly in Quarter

The Associated Press

BATTLE CREEK, Michigan — Kellogg Co., the world's largest breakfast cereal maker, said Monday that it earned \$59.9 million, or 78 cents per share, in the three months ended June 30, down from \$64.2 million, or 84 cents per share, a year ago.

It said heavy marketing and research expenses offset expanding sales in the second quarter, causing the 7-percent decline in profit.

For the first six months of 1984, Kellogg said its earnings rose 5 percent to \$129.7 million, or \$1.69 a share, from \$123.3 million, or \$1.61 a share in the first half of 1983.

Revenue rose 8 percent to \$1.3 billion from \$1.2 billion a year earlier.

Low Somers, vice president for finance, said the company is spending heavily on marketing, research and development of new products in an attempt to increase market share.

William LaMothe, Kellogg's chairman and chief executive, said the company's second-quarter cereal volume was up around the world.

ADVERTISING

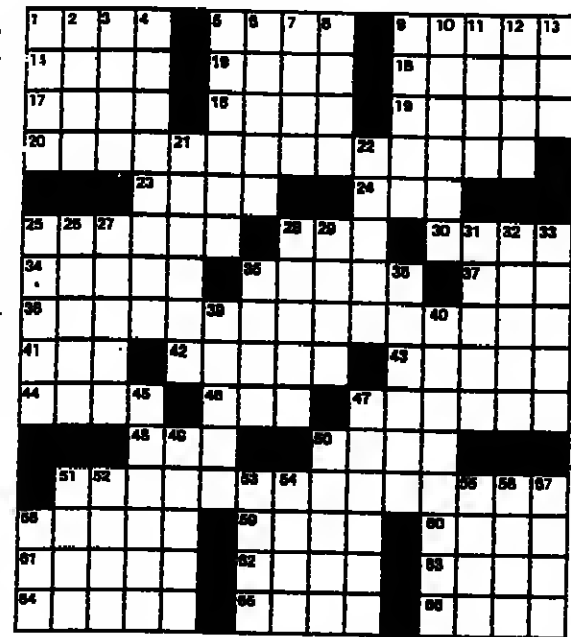
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

30 July 1984

The fund prices listed below are based on the prices of the funds listed in the table. The prices are based on the prices of the funds listed in the table. The prices are based on the prices of the funds listed in the table.

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ACROSS

1 Roberts the revivalist
5 Haywire
9 Hockey sports-caster's cry
14 Corrida
15 "Am-scray!"
16 Secretes
17 Caesar's way
18 Wine container
19 Regret one's sins
20 Its setting was the '74 Olympics
23 Tiny party crashers
24 Broke a fast
25 Forgetful
26 Cyclotron particle
28 Traveler like Spitz
34 Hole
35 Knocked-cocked hat (ruined)
37 Spanish treasure
38 Newman-McQueen film, with "The" in title
41 Tavern request
42 The Musketeers et al.
43 Did a welder's job
44 Famous puppeteer
46 Part of D.A.
47 Terribly

DOWN

1 Of the ear
2 "Our Gang" author
3 Vicinity
4 Quiche (a pie)
5 Fashionable neckpiece
6 "My Line"
7 Early seamstress with "The"
8 Beatle John's widow
9 Dart part
10 Eugene and Gary
11 Redolence
12 Descartes
13 Exotic suffix
21 Magazines supplement
22 Papal cape
23 Coldridge and Moore
24 Mel Brooks classic
25 Law-care device
26 Fort Knox block
27 Colleague of Sam Adams
28 Less acceptable
29 Synthetic material
30 Temperamental
31 "What's for me?"
32 Bear the cost of
33 He comes from
34 Beloved of Orpheus
35 He wrote "My Answer"
36 Skyrocketed
37 Shade of blue
38 Koph procedure
39 The pits
40 Resort on the Adriatic
41 Abbr. at Houston
42 Figure on the set
43 "Damm Yankees" role
44 Vessel with a wide mouth
45 Coarse hominy
46 Nat. for Steve Carlton

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



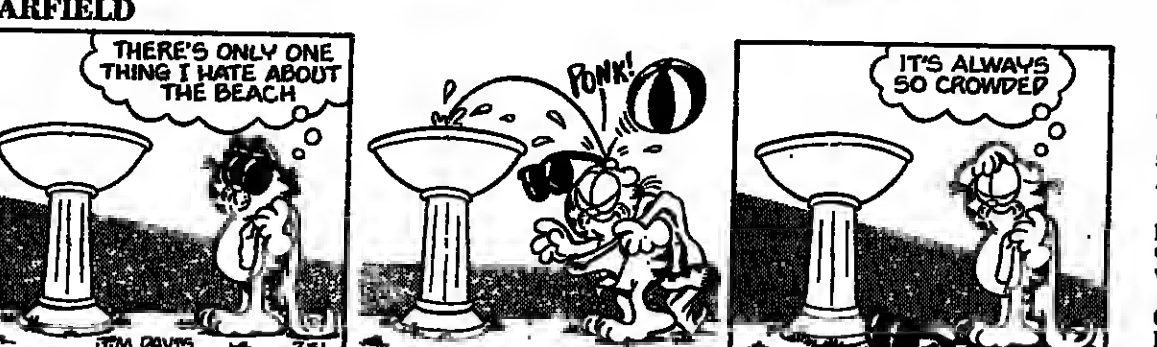
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHOWE
HECKE
DRIZAL
LIZES

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: OZONE LLAMA PUNDT QUEASY
Answer: Love skin diving - A MOSQUITO

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	8	6	F	Bangkok	31	28	F
Austria	10	7	F	Beijing	27	24	F
Belgium	12	9	F	Bombay	30	27	F
Canada	15	12	F	Buenos Aires	25	22	F
France	18	15	F	Calcutta	32	29	F
Germany	16	13	F	Chennai	31	28	F
Greece	20	17	F	Colombo	30	27	F
India	28	25	F	Dhaka	30	27	F
Italy	22	19	F	Hankow	28	25	F
Japan	24	21	F	Harbin	26	23	F
Kenya	26	23	F	Hong Kong	28	25	F
Madagascar	24	21	F	Kobe	27	24	F
Mali	28	25	F	London	20	17	F
Mexico	26	23	F	Los Angeles	84	81	F
Morocco	28	25	F	Manila	28	25	F
Netherlands	16	13	F	Medan	28	25	F
Nigeria	28	25	F	Montevideo	28	25	F
Poland	18	15	F	Moscow	24	21	F
Portugal	20	17	F	Myanmar	28	25	F
Romania	18	15	F	Nairobi	28	25	F
Spain	22	19	F	Rangoon	28	25	F
Sweden	16	13	F	Reykjavik	18	15	F
Switzerland	18	15	F	Riyadh	32	29	F
Tanzania	28	25	F	Sao Paulo	28	25	F
Tunisia	28	25	F	Seoul	28	25	F
U.S.A.	28	25	F	Singapore	30	27	F
U.S.S.R.	28	25	F	Sydney	28	25	F
Yugoslavia	18	15	F	Taipei	28	25	F

Canadian Stock Markets July 27

Toronto				Montreal			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
3000 Alcan	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Alcan	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of M	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of M	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of N	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of N	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of O	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of O	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of P	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of P	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Q	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of Q	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of R	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of R	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of S	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of S	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of T	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of T	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of U	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of U	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of V	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of V	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of W	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of W	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of X	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of X	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Y	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of Y	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Z	27.75	+0.25	100	3000 Bk of Z	27.75	+0.25	100

Amsterdam

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
3000 Alcan	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of M	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of N	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of O	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of P	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Q	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of R	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of S	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of T	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of U	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of V	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of W	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of X	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Y	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Z	27.75	+0.25	100

BOOKS

THE SECOND SELF: Computers and the Human Spirit

By Sherry Turkle. 362 pp. \$17.95.
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE are dozens of remarkable vignettes to consider in Sherry Turkle's "Second Self: Computers and the Human Spirit," and all seem at first to share its evidence of the surprisingly different ways that various people respond to computers. For instance, Jenny — a 6-year-old caught up in a debate among her playmates over whether an electronic toy that seems to cheat can be considered "alive" — announces disdainfully, "To cheat you have to know you are cheating. Knowing is part of cheating."

Tanya, a sixth-grader who is failing all her subjects despite her sophisticated sense of style and her passionate interest in language, learns to write almost immediately upon being introduced to a computer. It turns out that she simply found her childish handwriting too shameful. Frank, a computer-science major at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a devout Roman Catholic, believes that if God permits artificial intelligence to be achieved, a "soul" may well enter the machine and use it "as its receptacle" in this universe.

But for all the fascinating results of these and other surveys undertaken by Professor Turkle, there are even better reasons why "The Second Self" is more than just another routine study of the cultural impact of the computer revolution and its prospects for eventually fabricating intelligence. These have to do with the author's approach to her subject, which combines rigorous academic discipline with a sympathetic, even playful, imagination.

Sherry Turkle holds doctorates in sociology and psychology from Harvard, and is an associate professor in MIT's program in science, technology and society. To write "The Second Self," she spent six years studying and interviewing everyone from children undergoing their first encounters with computers, to lonely adolescents fixated on video games, to members of MIT's community who are most obsessively involved with advancing the leading edge of computer technology.

Because she proceeds so methodically — viewing her youngsters according to Jean Piaget's model of childhood development, and judging her adults in the light of the current

philosophical issues surrounding artificial intelligence — she is able to highlight the significant attributes of her disparate subjects. Not all that different are the self-styled misfits dreaming up variations of Pac-Man and Space Invaders, and the hackers and philosophers meditating on the patterns of Douglas Hofstadter's influential study, "Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid."

While the theorists squabble over the relative pertinence of Lovelace patterns and the phenomenon of emergence or whether computers can ever be designed to be as intelligent as human beings, the children scratch their heads and wonder if the tic-tac-toe machine knows that it is cheating. It is left to Jenny to point out that if the thinking process is intelligent, then whatever is undergoing the process must also be intelligent. That, after all, remains the gist of the famous Turing test of artificial intelligence, which proposed that if, in a fair test, a reasonable person could not distinguish between the thinking of a person and a machine, then there is no difference between human intelligence and artificial intelligence.

Turkle sees both Freudian theory and computers as popular metaphors for human behavior, with the former now giving way to the latter in the public mind.

It is apt, she believes, that the computational metaphor should be supplanting the psychoanalytic one, with people increasingly talking about themselves as needing "reprogramming" instead of attributing their behavior to "unconscious drives," as they once were inclined to do.

When our prevailing computer has come along at a time when our prevailing complaint is loneliness accompanied by fear of intimacy. It is precisely to this neurotic condition that computers, with their ambiguous companionship, are so ideally suited.

Is this a good thing or a danger? As her many illustrations show, it is not necessarily either. Some people are liberated by their contact; others get stuck. "Computers are not good or bad; they are powerful," Turkle concludes, having earned by the strength of her examples a right to such understatement.

And having presented with extraordinary clarity both sides of the debate on the possibility of achieving artificial intelligence, she ends up her brilliant and challenging discussion on a note of neutrality. What is significant now, she believes, is that a fascination with our machine-like attributes that has come in the wake of the computer revolution has taken the place of our fixation on sexuality that followed the Freudian revolution.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

PATRICK WOLFF, 16 years old, of Belmont, Massachusetts, won the 1984 U.S. Junior Championship, which was held at Happy Valley School in Ojai, California. Wolff scored 8½-2½ in the annual invitational tournament sponsored by the U.S. Chess Federation, the American Chess Foundation and the Piatigorsky Foundation.

John Litvinchuk of Brooklyn, New York came in second with an 8-3 score. Dennis Younglove of St. Louis was third with 7-4. The international master Maxim Dlugy of Kew Gardens, Queens, shared fourth place with Stuart Rachels of Birmingham, Alabama, at 6½-4½. Rachels, 14, was the youngest entrant.

Wolff will now represent the United States in the World Junior Championship in Finland in August. Litvinchuk will receive an all-expense-paid trip to the U.S. Open Championship in Fort Worth, Texas in August.

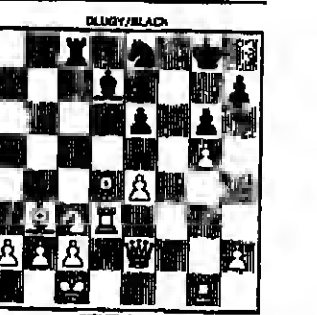
Wolff defeated Dlugy, the tournament favorite, by sharp, efficient attacking play on the white side of a Sicilian Defense. Against the attack with 6 Bc4, which had years ago been Bobby Fischer's mainstay, it may be safer to play 6 ... Q-N3, as Litvinchuk did in defeating Wolff in a later round. That game went 7 N-N3, P-K3; 8 O-O, B-K2; 9 K-R1, O-O; 10 P-B4, R-Q1; 11 B-Q3, N-QN5 with a satisfactory position for Black.

In facing up to the Velimirovic Attack, 8 Q-K2 and 9 O-O, it may be better to maintain the tension with 9 ... P-QR3 than to develop the white pieces with 9 ... N-N3; 10 BxN3.

By omitting the commonly played defensive K-N1 on either the 11th or 12th move, Wolff stole an important tempo for furthering his attack.

His 16 R-Q3 brought about a critical position in which Dlugy should perhaps have dared to play 16 ... P-N5? Despite the power of the white attack after 17 Q-R5? P-N3; 18 R-R3, P-KR3; 19 BxN?!, Black can fight back here by 19 ... RxB1, creating fabulous obscurity.

On the other hand, 16 ... P-N3 erected no barricade, as Wolff's 17 P-B5? quickly showed. On 17 ... P-N5; 18 P-KP, P-N3; 19 N-Q5!, it would have been suicidal to capture the knight with 19 ... P-N2 because 20 Q-B4, which had years ago been Bobby Fischer's mainstay, it may be safer to play 6 ... Q-N3, as Litvinchuk did in defeating Wolff in a later round.



Position after 16 ...

Tokyo			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
3000 Alcan	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of M	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of N	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of O	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of P	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Q	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of R	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of S	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of T	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of U	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of V	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of W	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of X	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Y	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Z	27.75	+0.25	100

Other Markets July 30

London			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
3000 Alcan	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of M	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of N	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of O	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of P	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Q	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of R	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of S	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of T	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of U	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of V	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of W	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of X	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Y	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Z	27.75	+0.25	100

Stockholm

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
3000 Alcan	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of M	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of N	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of O	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of P	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Q	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of R	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of S	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of T	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of U	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of V	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of W	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of X	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Y	27.75	+0.25	100
3000 Bk of Z	27.75	+0.25	100

N.A.: not available; N.A.: not available; N.A.: not available.

The Global Newspaper.



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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887



Deng Xiaoping, left, China's paramount leader, chatted with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary, Tuesday after Sir Geoffrey ended talks on Hong Kong in Beijing.

4 'Breakthrough' Is Seen by Chinese in Talks With British on Hong Kong

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service
BEIJING — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, ended four days of talks with Chinese leaders Tuesday amid signs that London and Beijing have ironed out some key differences blocking agreement on the future of Hong Kong.

A joint statement, issued as Sir Geoffrey left Beijing for consultations in Hong Kong, said the talks yielded "substantial progress" and reaffirmed the common goal of early agreement outlining how British colony will be run after regaining sovereignty in 1997.

In separate remarks, however, officials from the two sides differed sharply in their characterization of talks and the timing of a settlement.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Qian, who met with Sir Geoffrey for seven hours, said the talks achieved a "breakthrough" on one important issue, raising hopes for an agreement by the end of September, a deadline fixed by Beijing.

Mr. Wu said that while several

issues remain unresolved, "we are very happy that in some very important questions we achieved similar views."

"We think if we continue in the spirit of mutual cooperation and trust and strive together, it is possible we will reach an agreement, according to schedule," he said at Beijing's airport just before leaving for a tour of Latin America.

British sources declined to describe the talks as a breakthrough or to predict the timing of an agreement.

Sir Geoffrey, meeting earlier with China's principal leader, Deng Xiaoping, was quoted by the state-run news agency here as saying that while the main subject of the Hong Kong issue had been settled — he apparently was referring to Britain's conceding sovereignty to China — "much work remains to be done."

Beijing set the September deadline for a Hong Kong agreement apparently to crown the 35th anniversary celebration of the Communist revolution on Oct. 1. If negotiations fail to reach an accord by then, China has warned, it will im-

pose its own blueprint for the capitalist enclave.

Although London has agreed to relinquish control of Hong Kong, it is seeking a "detailed and binding" accord guaranteeing the kind of economic and social system that has turned the small territory into the world's third largest banking center and Asia's largest port.

Sir Geoffrey's visit, coming after 19 rounds of talks over the past two years, was reportedly intended to resolve an impasse over the specificity of language to be included in the eventual agreement. Beijing has been pressing for a loosely worded accord. But Hong Kong business and political leaders are calling for very specific guarantees.

Another dispute reportedly centers on Beijing's proposal to set up a Chinese-British liaison committee in Hong Kong to monitor local affairs during the transition period up to 1997. Although Beijing says the concept is intended to facilitate communications with London during the transition, critics believe the panel might become a shadow government undermining local administration.

Solidarity Assails Amnesty in Letter

United Press International
WARSAW — A leader of the Solidarity underground, who disappeared after his release from prison under a government amnesty, has met with a leader of the union's underground movement, a communiqué signed by both men said Tuesday.

The communiqué, dated July 29 and given to Western media organizations Tuesday, said Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, who was released from Leczyca prison Friday, had met with Zdzislaw Bujak.

Mr. Frasyniuk, a former Solidarity chairman in southwestern Poland, failed to return to his home in Wroclaw after his release.

The communiqué said Mr. Frasyniuk had tricked security police and made his way to Warsaw to meet Mr. Bujak, one of the most wanted underground Solidarity leaders, who has been in hiding for two and a half years.

It said, "Polish society, Solidarity militants, the Roman Catholic Church and the West" had pressured the country's Communist government into declaring an amnesty for 652 political prisoners July 21. "This measure, which could have marked an important step in Polish life, is aimed at serving the current interests of power," the communiqué said.

The communiqué called for the release of Bogdan Lis, a jailed underground Solidarity leader, and his colleague, Piotr Mieczewski, who were arrested in June and charged with treason, which is not covered under the amnesty.

Solidarity said in an illegal radio broadcast Monday that the government amnesty was a sham aimed at improving the country's international image.

President Ronald Reagan has said he may lift some U.S. economic sanctions in response to the amnesty.

On Tuesday, Jerry Urban, a government spokesman, assailed members of the Roman Catholic clergy who, he said, use the church to criticize the government.



An unidentified Salvadoran woman mourning her husband, one of 23 paramilitary civil defensemen killed Monday at Las Flores, northwest of San Salvador, in a guerrilla raid.

Argentina Loses Ground In Fight on Rights Cases

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
BUENOS AIRES — Seven months after President Raúl Alfonsín ordered courts martial for military commanders involved in illegal arrests, torture and killing of prisoners, his efforts to resolve a painful legacy of political violence appear to be in danger of breaking down.

The military's supreme council failed in July to complete on deadline the courts martial of nine former military junta leaders accused by the civilian government of homicide, torture and other crimes. Regulations require the council to act within 180 days, but a 30-day extension has been granted.

More than 400 other cases of human rights violations, brought in most instances by private citizens, are also stalled in military courts.

Human rights advocates inside

and outside the government are criticizing the delays and have pressed for the transfer of the trials to civilian judges. At the same time, there is evidence of unrest among military officers who fear that Mr. Alfonsín's policy of shielding most of their ranks from suits and punishment is ineffective.

Some officials are urging Mr. Alfonsín to propose an amnesty law automatically exempting most junior officers from punishment, a government source said. A general amnesty decree by the military last year was annulled days after Mr. Alfonsín took office.

Although amnesty laws have been a traditional measure of conciliation after military governments were replaced in Argentina and other Latin American countries, Mr. Alfonsín has been committed to applying a system of justice to the abuses of both the military and guerrillas.

Turnover over human rights contributed to a crisis in the army last month that forced Mr. Alfonsín to replace the chief of staff and four other generals, government officials said.

Now, rights activists and their allies in the military find themselves sharing the same overall criticism of Mr. Alfonsín.

Despite the president's energetic early effort, they say, his plan to resolve the human rights issue during his first six months in office has failed.

"Nothing has been resolved," said Emilio Mignone, head of the Center for Legal and Social Studies, a rights group representing dozens of victims and their families in court cases.

Mr. Mignone and military sources predicted that Argentina's democracy could be shaken within the next several months by the eruption of a crisis over the handling of rights cases.

Although overshadowed recently by Argentina's economic crisis and foreign debt, the legacy of military repression has been described by many Argentine leaders as the greatest obstacle to the consolidation of democracy.

In recent weeks, both the depth of the country's wounds and the potential for conflict have been illustrated by the National Commission on the Disappeared, the group named by Mr. Alfonsín to investigate the years of guerrilla activities by leftist groups and subsequent brutal repression by the military.

Charged principally with preparing a report on the fate of thousands of missing persons abducted by security forces between 1975 and 1979, the commission presented a 90-minute television documentary in July that included accounts by family members of disappearances and testimony by witnesses to torture and murder in clandestine prison camps.

In the following days, at least 30 bomb threats against Congress, newspapers, hospitals and rights leaders were reported in Buenos Aires.

Rights leaders and government officials concluded that the campaign represented a warning by paramilitary groups determined to curtail both the commission's final report, expected in September, and court trials.

Mr. Alfonsín has responded to the tension with measures to expedite the trials and investigations.

The president ordered military officers to set aside their rules of operational secrecy in testifying to courts and the investigating commission. He has also moved to appoint more military judges to consider the backlog of cases, easing the burden on the military supreme court.

Under current law, the civilian federal appeals court has authority to take over the outstanding cases when the deadline expires. The federal court has given the military judges a 30-day extension, but it

Key Legislator Set to Approve Salvador Aid

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The chairman of a House subcommittee that exerts major influence over foreign aid spending says he is now prepared to approve almost all of the military and economic assistance sought by the Reagan administration for El Salvador next year.

There were indications that the decision on Monday by the chairman, Representative Clarence D. Long, a Maryland Democrat, signaled a significant shift in congressional sentiment since the election of José Napoleón Duarte as president of El Salvador in May.

In the past, Mr. Long and the panel he heads, the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, have made deep cuts in foreign aid levels for El Salvador. Their actions have generally been accepted by Congress and have been central to the long-standing dispute between the White House and Congress over policy in El Salvador.

Mr. Long said he decided to support most of the administration's aid request after meeting with Mr. Duarte last week in Washington.

"He persuaded me he's caught between the radical left and the radical right and he needs some support," Mr. Long said in an interview. He added, "I think Duarte is a very straightforward guy and I want to give him a chance."

The administration has requested \$132 million in military aid and \$210 million in economic assistance for El Salvador in fiscal 1985, which begins in October. Mr. Long said that when the foreign operations subcommittee begins consideration of the 1985 budget on Wednesday, he intends to ask for \$126 million in military aid and \$180 million in economic support.

Although Mr. Long, who is considered something of a maverick by his colleagues, does not always reflect the thinking of House Democratic leaders, his position on El Salvador appears to have considerable

able support. Last week, the majority leader, James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, said Congress should approve additional aid to El Salvador to help Mr. Duarte establish democratic rule.

Mr. Long said \$126 million would sustain military aid at the same level approved by Congress in 1984. Congress has approved \$125.7 million in military aid this year, almost half of it in the form of a supplemental appropriation.

The congressman said he continued to oppose a second supplemental increase for 1984 of \$116 million, which was rejected by the House Appropriations Committee last week. It is expected to be revived by Republicans when the House begins debate on an omnibus supplemental appropriation bill this week. Lawmakers said it would likely be defeated.

[L. Craig Johnson, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said Tuesday he was "pleased that there is a growing bipartisan consensus" over the 1985 spending. But he added that "the administration will make a full effort to obtain all the money that it requested for 1984." The Associated Press reported.]

Congress has approved \$120 million in economic assistance for El Salvador this year. The Appropriations Committee approved an additional \$20 million last week as part of the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. Long said he thought a modest increase in economic aid and the maintenance of military support were justified by Mr. Duarte's efforts to reform the Salvadoran armed forces and end human rights abuses. "Duarte has gotten rid of a lot of bad officers, he's set up commissions to investigate corruption and he's trying to crack down on the death squads," he said.

Mr. Long's position seemed to go far to fulfill administration hopes that the election of Mr. Duarte would lead to a more stable situation in El Salvador.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Olympic Groups Helped to Pay Romanian Costs

By Kenneth Reich
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — About two-thirds of the cost of transporting the Romanian Olympic team to the Los Angeles Games was borne by International Olympic Committee and the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, officials of the Los Angeles Olympic committee have disclosed.

An official of the city committee, who declined to be identified, said Monday night that the local committee paid roughly \$60,000, the international committee about \$100,000, and the Romanians about \$100,000 toward the cost of two round-trip flights from Romania to Los Angeles.

Romania is the only Warsaw Pact nation that has defied the Soviet Union's boycott and sent its athletes to the Los Angeles Games.

Efforts to reach Romanian team officials for comment on the licensing report were futile. Earlier, an Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic committee, labeled as untrue a report by a former Romanian gymnastics coach, Bela Karolyi, that international committee had paid the full expense of sending the Romanian team.

Mr. Karolyi's statements about the international committee were initially confirmed by aides to the local committee, but not by the international organization. Late Monday night, however, a top official of the Los Angeles

committee gave what he said was the precise account.

The local committee official said that when Romania broke with the rest of the Soviet bloc in May and decided to send a team to Los Angeles, it found itself in a financial bind. It had been scheduled to send the rowing shells for its highly regarded rowing team to Los Angeles on a special charter aircraft shared with another East European country. However, the aircraft was no longer available.

Ultimately, the official said, it was decided "at the highest levels" of both the local and the international committees to help the Romanians finance their trip. The Romanians, he emphasized, paid the \$60,000 amount themselves.

The help the Romanians got in defraying their transportation costs is not new in recent Olympics. Two weeks ago, the Los Angeles organizers paid \$290,000 for a charter plane that brought athletes from 30 African nations to Los Angeles from Rabat, Morocco.

The Soviet organizers of the 1980 Moscow Olympics paid the way of most of the African and Latin American teams that agreed to go to those games.

Earlier Monday, the chief of mission of the Romanian team, Aurica Stoiaca, said that team members, as well as Romanian officials in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, were overwhelmed by the standing ovation the team got when it entered the coliseum during the opening ceremonies Saturday. Many of them wept, he said.



TALKS IN ISRAEL — Shimon Peres, the leader of Israel's Labor Party, after meeting Tuesday in Jerusalem with President Chaim Herzog. Mr. Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir agreed to hold talks Wednesday on a coalition.

Japanese Cabinet Places 7% Limit On Increases in Defense Spending

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — Japan's cabinet, caught between military and fiscal pressures, approved a budget Tuesday limiting increases in defense spending next year to 7 percent.

The action means that Japan will continue its pattern in recent years of steadily increasing its military budget, but falling short, in the view of many experts, of meeting long-range defense goals.

Japanese officials said that a 7 percent increase is probably the best that the Defense Agency could have hoped for, given an austerity program that will produce an overall budget of virtually no growth for a fourth straight year. Some government agencies anticipate deep cuts.

The actual budget will not be adopted until December, and changes are certain. If the past is a guide, Japanese defense spending will ultimately rise by somewhat less than the 7 percent ceiling imposed Tuesday.

For the last few years the Finance Ministry has preached austerity in hopes of arresting a rising national debt, which amounted last year to 39 percent of the gross national product. However, members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party have begun to chafe over the stringency, and are looking for more public works spending in behalf of their constituents.

Their dissuasive action, some politi-

cal analysts say, could turn into a problem for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, a proponent of belt-tightening who will seek reelection as party leader next November. Mr. Nakasone is considered likely to remain in office, but he is not so strong that he could withstand a large shift of disaffected Liberal Democrats.

Augmenting the military is part of Mr. Nakasone's stated policy. But his defense plans are also designed to avert possible criticism from the United States, where many consider Japan's military spending to be inadequate.

Reagan administration complaints about Japanese defense spending have fallen off dramatically in an election year. For example, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger visited Tokyo soon after the government conceded last spring that it was well behind in a projected five-year buildup of its armed forces, yet he avoided any statement that could be interpreted as criticism.

Nevertheless, many Japanese sense that they are enjoying a temporary lull, and suspect they will come in for fresh verbal attacks next year regardless of whether Mr. Reagan or Walter F. Mondale wins in November.

At present exchange rates, a 7 percent increase would translate into a rise of \$838 million in next year's defense budget, to \$12.8 billion. The cabinet came down more on the side of the Defense Agency, which had sought an 8 percent increase against an original offer of 3.5 percent from the Finance Ministry.

Because that 7 percent is likely to be whittled down as the months go by, the eventual defense figure should resemble the 6.5 percent and 6.6 percent increases of the last two years.

Newborn Gets Rude Greeting
Rochester
CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand — A newborn child was found alive and unharmed after being thrown out with dirty linen at a Christchurch hospital, a health official said Tuesday.

"It was a terribly unfortunate accident, a freak happening," said the hospital board's chief executive, Ron Parker.

He said investigations showed the child was wrapped in a blanket after delivery and placed on a table. Another nurse put dirty linen on the table, obscuring the infant. The linen and the baby were then dumped into a bag.

A few minutes later the nurses realized what had happened and found the baby.

Economic Index in U.S. Dropped 0.9% in June

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The government's index of leading indicators, a sensitive gauge for forecasting economic health, fell 0.9 percent in June, the first monthly decline in nearly two years, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

However, the government has twice recently reported declines in the index only to revise those estimates upward after more complete data became available.

A 1.1-percent drop reported in March was revised to show a 0.3-percent increase. In June, the government reported that the May index was down 0.1 percent, but on Tuesday it revised that to a 0.4-percent gain.

Even if the June decline holds, economists have said it would not signal the beginning of another recession. Instead, they say the decline would confirm that the economy is slowing from the torrid pace set earlier in the year.

The last decline in the index was a 0.1-percent drop in August 1982, just before the economy hit the bottom of the 1981-82 recession. Since then, the index has registered 21 straight months of increases.

The index is based on a variety of economic indicators, such as orders and contracts for goods, business plant and equipment, stock prices, deliveries and the factory workweek, that are usually the first to register a shift in economic trends.

The setbacks in June were nearly across the board, with seven of 10 indicators contributing to the month's decline and the rest on the edge of deterioration.

In a separate report, the government said sales of new single-family houses rose 0.6 percent in June, ending a three-month decline. New houses were sold in June at

an annual rate of 620,000, compared to a rate of 616,000 in May, according to the report from the Commerce Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The average price of a home, which has topped \$103,600 in May, fell back to \$100,000. The May figure represented the first time in history that the average price surpassed \$100,000.

U.S. business productivity advanced at an annual rate of 3.3 percent in the second quarter, the sixth consecutive quarter of growth, according to another government report Tuesday.

The Labor Department also said that its index of work-place efficiency, which measures the volume of goods and services and the time taken to produce them against the cost of producing them, increased at an annual rate of 2.9 percent in the first three months of this year.

Air France Jet Is Hijacked
Geneva
GENEVA — An Air France Boeing 747 with 48 persons aboard was hijacked Tuesday while on a flight from Frankfurt to Paris, an airport official said. The plane refueled in Geneva before heading for Beirut, the official said.

Arabic-speaking hijackers who seized the plane demanded to be flown to Tehran, but Iranian officials said they would refuse to allow the plane to land. The hijackers then ordered the plane to Beirut, where the authorities closed the airport to prevent the plane from landing.



STRIKING GOLD — Alex Baumann wins the 400-meter individual medley. Canada's first gold medal in Olympic swimming since 1912. Details, Pages 8 and 9.

For First Time, White Male Worker Is in Minority of U.S. Labor Force

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — For the first time, the white male prototype of the American worker since the beginning of the nation no longer makes up the majority of the U.S. work force.

In 1983, white male workers fell to 49.8 percent of the work force, from 50 percent in 1982. This trend has continued, and by June 1984 white male workers had fallen to 49.3 percent of the work force.

In 1954, white males made up 62.5 percent of the work force.

The trend demonstrates a "different world" in American work, home and family, according to Samuel M. Ehrenhalt, the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics commissioner for the New York region, who assembled the figures.

Although the overall number of jobs has increased, so that there are more white men at work now than before, both male and female members of minority groups and white women have simply taken a larger share of the new jobs.

Iraq Adds Man-Made Lake to Arsenal of Defensive Weapons

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

GHOZAYAL, Iraq-Iran Border — Here on the dusty, sun-baked Mesopotamian plains southeast of the Majnoon Islands, the Iraqi Army is creating a huge water barrier to block any new attempt by Iran to come through the Iraqi marshlands to cut the roads between Baghdad and Basra.

The man-made lake, now about 15 miles (24 kilometers) long and a half-mile to three miles wide, is growing steadily. It is the most ingenious of the fortifications the Iraqis have along their southeastern border in preparation for the long-expected Iranian offensive.

Taking advantage of the long lull in the war, the Iraqi Army has built up defenses with the help of new Soviet arms and an expert corps of engineers. They hope to deal such a blow to the Iranians that they will finally sue for peace.

"We are determined to smash this offensive in order to put an end to the war," said Iraq's information minister, Latif Jasssem, at a recent news conference. He said it would be "a catastrophe" for the Iranians if they attacked.

Mr. Jasssem said that a number of economic targets "deep inside Iran" had been pinpointed for attack and that Iraq would go on the offensive after containing an Iranian attack.

Destruction of the main Iranian oil terminal on

Kharg Island, already many times threatened by the Iraqis, had been put off "according to a political decision" for the time being, he said.

Western and Arab analysts here tend to agree that Iraq is better positioned than ever to crush an offensive. But they say it seems less certain when, or whether, an attack will come. Some believe Iran may settle for small land grabs to gain bargaining chips for negotiations.

"But I'm not sure anybody can afford to be complacent with Basra so close," a Western diplomat said, referring to Iraq's southern port on the Shatt al-Arab waterway, which is within artillery range of the Iraqis.

"The Iraqis have no strategic depth in the south," he said. "There is always a five- to 10-percent chance of an Iranian breakthrough."

Around the marshy Majnoon Islands area of the war from 25 miles northeast of Basra, Iraq's fortifications consist partly of long trenches reminiscent of World War I and partly of earthen embankments dotted with bunkers along the southern rim of the artificial lake.

The water barrier, which runs west to east and straddles the border just to the south of the Majnoon Islands, was made by pumping billions of gallons of water from the Tigris River and the Hawizeh Marshes through a canal 20 yards (18 meters) wide.

Water continues to flow steadily into the lake,

which has become basically an extension of the Hawizeh Marshes stretching 50 to 60 miles along the Iraqi-Iranian frontier.

At Ghazayal, three miles inside Iranian territory, the lake presents an impressive sight. The turrets of 16 Iranian T-54 and T-55 tanks are still visible above the water line, a reminder of heavy fighting around the islands in February. Tens of thousands of poorly armed Iraqis died.

In the distance, perhaps a mile and a half away on the other side of the lake, an Iranian observation post can be seen clearly through binoculars. Despite the occasional rumble of distant artillery fire, there has been no shooting here for days or any attempt by Iran to re-infiltrate the marshes, according to the local Kurdish commander who led the Iraqi counteroffensive in early March to retake this area.

Iraqi officials, from President Saddam Hussein on down, continue to echo U.S. military intelligence warnings that an Iranian offensive is imminent. But there is no sense of urgency among frontline Iraqi soldiers. Their officers seem to believe the Iranian Army and leadership are too paralyzed by internal squabbles to mount a major military operation.

In the February offensive, the Iraqis came through the Hawizeh Marshes because it was in a gap between Iraq's Third and Fourth armies and largely without defenses. Several hundred lightly armed Iranian soldiers reached al-Qurnah on the Baghdad-to-

Basra highway, but they retreated when no reinforcements arrived.

The Iraqis drew a lesson from that experience. They have set up two new commands, the East Basra and the East Tigris ones, which overlap those of the front-line armies.

Local commanders say they believe the Iranian armed forces are beset by military and political difficulties of growing magnitude.

"They are trying to reorganize the Revolutionary Guard into a new army, but they are not succeeding," said General Maher Abdel Rashid, commander of the Third Army defending Basra to the northeast.

He said officers of the new army were squabbling among themselves and were of such mixed quality and different backgrounds to make an effective command unlikely.

He said this mixture "does not give any hope it will be any better," especially since it is clear that the guard commanders "are at odds with the regular army, which is falling under the influence of the opposition."

An aide to General Rashid said followers of Massoud Rajavi, the Paris-based leader of the Iranian opposition Mujahedin Khalq, had succeeded in broadcasting a message on internal army channels to soldiers in the field, calling on them to stop fighting. He also said "a big number" of defectors swam across the Shatt al-Arab to Iraqi lines on July 20, "fleeing from the Revolutionary Guard."

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Party Accepts Compromise

BONN (UPI) — The fractious Free Democratic Party sided with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's dominant Christian Democrats on an environmental issue Tuesday, ending a threat to the uneasy center-right coalition government.

The liberal Free Democratic members of parliament ended their revolt against the coalition at a four-hour meeting at which only four MPs in the 34-member delegation opposed a government compromise announced Monday on a disputed power plant.

The Free Democrats dropped their insistence on equipping the coal-fired Buschhaus power plant with sulphur dioxide scrubbers before it goes into operation, accepting compensating air quality improvements elsewhere. This ended government fears of a defeat at a special session of parliament later in the day.

End of London Council Is Approved

LONDON (Reuters) — Parliament approved Tuesday plans by the Conservative government to abolish the Greater London Council, which administers major local services in the capital, and give its powers to borough councils. The government had an easy final majority in the 312-167 vote.

The bill, a compromise after the government was defeated in the House of Lords on constitutional grounds, extends elected councilors' terms of office by a year until April 1986, when appointed groups will replace them.

Passing its final test in the House of Commons just before dawn, the bill will become law when it receives formal approval by Queen Elizabeth II. The Conservatives supported the measure to halt what they called big spending by mainly socialist-controlled authorities.

Dublin Extradites Alleged Gunman

DUBLIN (AP) — The Irish Republic's Supreme Court on Tuesday ordered the immediate extradition to British-ruled Northern Ireland of Seamus Shannon, 26, a suspected Irish Republican Army gunman wanted for the 1981 slaying of Sir Norman Strunge, former speaker of the Ulster parliament, and his son.

Mr. Shannon was only the second separatist fugitive wanted in Northern Ireland to be sent back to face trial. The first was Dominic McGlinchey, 30, chief of staff of the Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist IRA offshoot. He was extradited March 18, also to stand trial for murder.

That extradition was widely seen as a breakthrough. Several more extradition appeals are pending before the court, and Northern Ireland police have an estimated 25 extradition warrants still active, some dating back several years.

France Lifts Credit Card Restrictions

PARIS (Reuters) — As of Wednesday, France is lifting restrictions on the use of credit cards abroad, Finance Minister Pierre Berégovoy said Tuesday.

The restrictions, introduced last year as part of the government's austerity program, never applied to business travelers.

Restrictions on the amount of currency travelers could take abroad were relaxed at the end of last year. Restrictions remain on French citizens holding foreign bank accounts and on transferring money in and out of the country.

Brawls Erupt in Kashmir Legislature

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Brawls erupted Tuesday in the Kashmir state legislature where the month-old administration of Chief Minister G.M. Shah won a confidence vote 43 to 0 after the opposition walked out.

Mr. Shah's followers voted to dismiss the speaker of the house, Wali Mohammad Itoo, and removed him bodily from his chair. Members loyal to the former chief minister, Farooq Abdullah, scuffled with their foes until security guards intervened, then walked out. No injuries were reported.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has been accused of trying to topple Dr. Abdullah ever since his National Conference party defeated her Congress-I Party in state elections last year. The government has denied this, saying that Dr. Abdullah had failed to break up secessionist groups in his region.

Diplomats' 'Slaves' Discussed at UN

GENEVA (AP) — A United Nations human rights panel heard allegations Tuesday of a widespread use of "slaves" in diplomatic households.

Patrick Montgomery, a representative of the Anti-Slavery Society, told the UN Working Group of Experts on Slavery that the cases involved confiscation of servants' passports, nonpayment of wages, confinement at premises, constant overwork and undernourishment.

Mr. Montgomery, a British expert, said he knew of cases of slavery in New York, Washington, London, Geneva and Paris involving employees and employers of nine nationalities. He also said there were indications of violent abuse, citing one case in Paris last year in which a "wildly young" Asian was convicted of beating his Iranian maid servant to death.

Filipino Assembly Re-elects Virata

QUEZON CITY, Philippines (AP) — Prime Minister Cesar Virata was sworn in Tuesday after being re-elected to a second term in a seven-hour roll call vote during which he was severely criticized by both government and opposition members of the National Assembly.

The government-dominated assembly re-elected Mr. Virata 120 to 50 with six abstentions. Mr. Virata, 53, also is finance minister. He was first appointed prime minister in June 1981.

He drew charges from both sides of the house that he was a technocrat who had helped drive the country into its worst economic crisis since World War II.

Egyptian Denies Reports on Blasts

CAIRO (AP) — Three explosions reported by ships in the Gulf of Suez during the weekend were not caused by mines and did not damage any ships, Ezzat Adel, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, said Tuesday.

U.S. Defense Department sources said Monday that three ships were damaged by explosions that could have been caused by mines. Mr. Adel said, "There are no mines, either in the canal or its outlets."

Mr. Adel said that three ships passing through the canal Saturday reported seeing three explosions. Mr. Adel said the blasts could have been caused by "small quantities of explosives" used in petroleum explorations. He did not elaborate.

For the Record

David R. Brower, a leading conservationist, will be restored to his position as the chairman of the environmental group Friends of the Earth a month after being removed from the post, organization officials said. Mr. Brower had been removed from the position after a dispute concerning the organization's growing financial plight.

Nicaraguan authorities have retracted an announcement that American-backed rebels killed four electoral workers, saying instead that three officials were wounded in rebel attacks aimed at sabotaging a voter registration drive.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved Tuesday a full-power operating license for Mississippi Power & Light's Grand Gulf Plant that was allowed to start up two years ago only to fall victim to a string of training and qualification problems. A spokesman said the firm hopes to put the \$3.4-billion reactor into operation by March. (AP)

Correction

Dresdner Bank AG's partial operating profit for the first half of 1984 dropped 14 percent to 363 million Deutsche marks (\$125.1 million) from 422.6 million DM a year earlier. The 12.2-percent drop reported in Tuesday's business pages was based on previous accounting methods.

The Global Newspaper.



China Urges U.S. to Speed Nuclear Pact

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Zbigniew Brzezinski, China's ambassador to the United States, has strongly criticized U.S. delays in approving the nuclear cooperation agreement that was initiated during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing last spring.

Terming the delays an insult to China, Mr. Zhang said in an interview Monday that U.S. conduct in the last few months had displayed "a mistrust about China which challenges our honesty."

Although China wants a nuclear agreement with the United States, he said, it could continue without one if necessary. "People have lived without nuclear energy for thousands of years," he noted.

The proposed agreement would let China obtain U.S. nuclear technology. It also would enable U.S. corporations to bid on construction projects, worth as much as \$20 billion, for nuclear reactors that China is planning.

Although the two countries reached tentative agreement on the nuclear pact last April, the Reagan administration never submitted the plan to Congress for its approval. Instead, it has been seeking to obtain new assurances from China that it is not cooperating in nuclear weapons technology with Pakistan or other nations.

In June, Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, charged that China had been helping Pakistan to develop nuclear weapons. Senator Cranston and other critics have complained that, in reaching the nuclear agreement, the administration relied too heavily on a verbal pledge of nuclear nonproliferation that was made by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China during a toast at a White House banquet last January.

On Monday, Mr. Zhang made it clear that China does not want to answer specific questions about whether it is providing technological help to Pakistan. "We are not interested in giving answers on specific questions, just as your practice is not to give answers on specific sensitive questions on military or intelligence matters, because if you start to give answers, or to answer some questions and not others, then it will give rise to lots of speculation and new questions."

He said China already had pledged that it would not use U.S. nuclear technology to help other countries. He said this promise was contained not only in Mr. Zhao's banquet toast but also in his official government report to the National People's Congress in Beijing last May. The approval of Mr. Zhao's report by the People's Congress, the ambassador said, "is something equivalent to a law passed by your government on Capitol Hill."

Asked whether he was saying that the U.S. efforts to obtain new assurances from China amounted to an insult, Mr. Zhang replied: "Yes, exactly, yes."

Argentina Rights Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

appears likely that it will take over the cases if there is no progress soon.

The transfer of human rights cases to the civilian judicial system would undermine Mr. Alfonsín's intention to have the armed forces sit in judgment on the actions of their own members.

In addition, as the hundreds of outstanding private suits fall under the same provisions, dozens and even hundreds of military officers could be faced with the possibility of being summoned to open proceedings in civilian courts for trials that could drag on for years.

Ironically, the government's difficulties in the courts and the armed forces have been exacerbated in some ways by the relative successes of its commission on the disappeared.

After six months of work, the investigative group has compiled about 40,000 pages of testimony on the military's repression and documented 8,800 cases of disappearances.

The commission reported that it had evidence of 280 secret prisons maintained by security forces



ANTI-U.S. ANGER — Demonstrators in New Delhi protested Tuesday outside the American Embassy, alleging U.S. interference in India's affairs following a Sikh convention held in New York on Saturday. The Sikhs are demanding a separate state.

Key Legislator Set to Approve Salvador Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Duarte would help mute congressional opposition to President Ronald Reagan's policy in El Salvador. At the suggestion of the administration, Mr. Duarte has visited Washington twice since his election to meet with Mr. Reagan and to lobby Congress for additional aid.

It was unclear Monday whether the foreign operations subcommittee would attempt, as it has in past years, to condition aid to El Salvador on progress in ending rights abuses. Mr. Long said he had not decided yet whether to seek such a link.

Another subcommittee member, Representative Matthew F. Mc-

Hugh, Democrat of New York, said he would probably introduce an amendment that would delay final approval of half the military aid for six months.

66 Die in Hamlet Raids

A guerrilla attack on four rural hamlets Monday morning left 66 persons dead, all but seven of them members of El Salvador's paramilitary civil defense force, the Los Angeles Times reported from Toluca.

All the settlements are in northern La Libertad province and are about 30 miles (48.5 kilometers) northwest of San Salvador. The assault was rare for the western part of the country, which has been spared the worst of civil war combat during much of the last three years.

The armed forces, meanwhile, have been chasing rebel units throughout regions of eastern El Salvador. About 2,000 troops are reported sweeping through northern San Miguel and Morazan provinces, yet contact with the enemy has been light there.

[El Salvador's state-owned railroad company, Fendesa, has closed all lines in the country because of guerrilla attacks, a company spokesman said Monday, Reuters reported. He said Fendesa and military officials had opened talks on how to provide better protection for the railroad.]

New IMF Plan Reportedly Set By Argentina

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentine officials have prepared a proposal containing more stringent goals for the nation's economic austerity program, increasing chances for an agreement with the International Monetary Fund, sources said Monday.

Economy Ministry sources said acceptance by the administration of President Raul Alfonsín could mean that Economy Minister Bernardo Grigera would return to Washington within two weeks to work out final details on an agreement with the fund.

Economy Ministry officials said the proposal would involve major concessions by Argentina, which is seeking a standby loan agreement from the fund.

Mr. Alfonsín has said that his government will not back down on efforts to raise the average wage of workers by 6 percent this year and to expand Argentina's gross national product by 5 percent. Officials said the new proposal did not affect those goals.

Meanwhile, Adolfo Canitrot, undersecretary of planning for the Economy Ministry, confirmed a report published in a local newspaper Monday that Argentina was paying off a \$300-million emergency loan granted by four Latin American nations in March.

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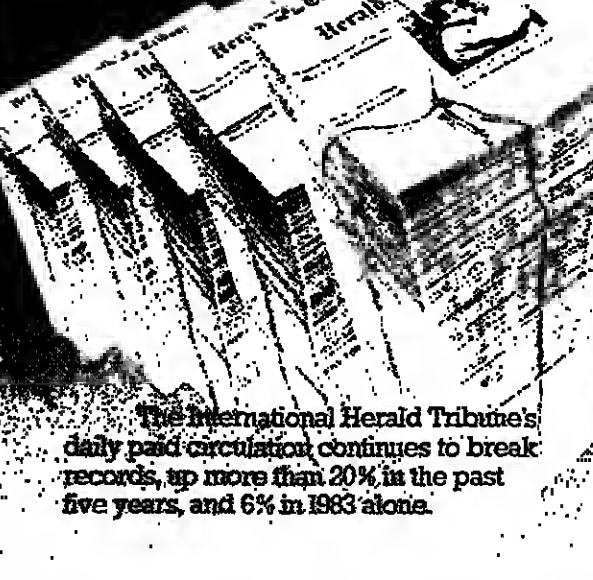
1983: 153,571

1982: 144,891

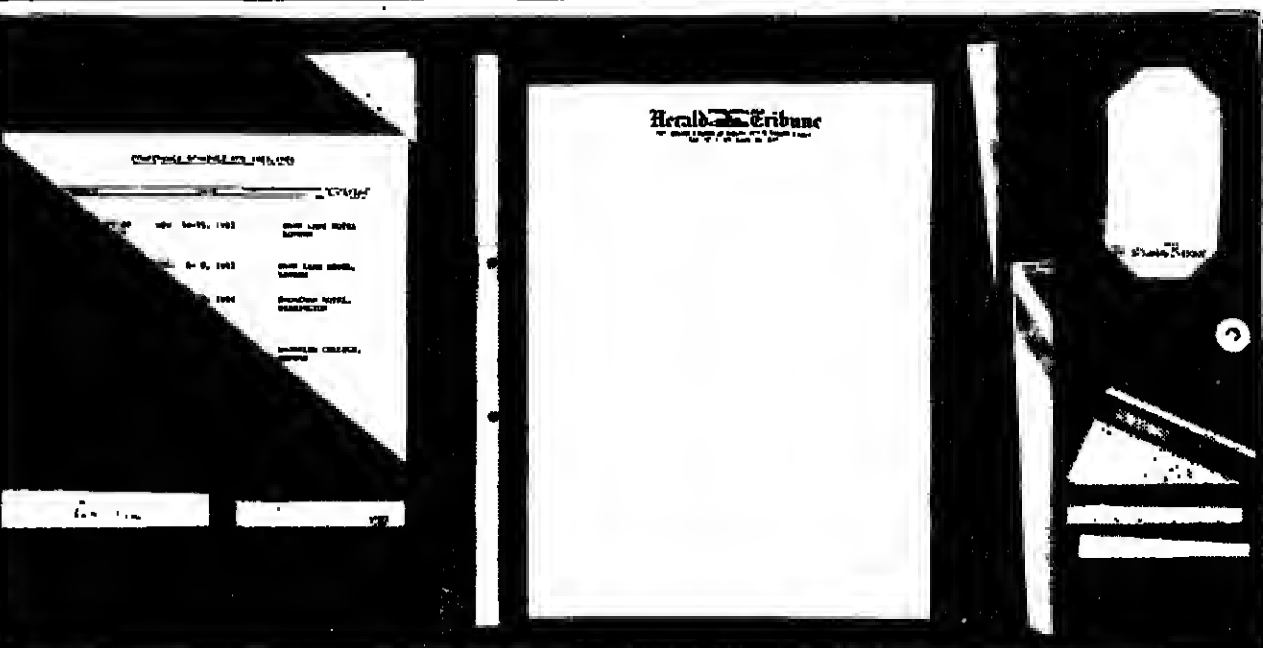
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Mondale, in N.Y. Rally, Opens Campaign With Call for Opportunity

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Walter F. Mondale opened his campaign Tuesday as the Democratic nominee for president, promising to fight to assure a bright future for all Americans.

Mr. Mondale traveled from his Minnesota home to be welcomed to the New York City congressional district of his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, by an enthusiastic and labor-dominated crowd of about 4,000. It was his first campaign appearance since the Democratic National Convention.

Both he and Ms. Ferraro spoke of a nation filled with pride, opportunity, security, patriotism, hope and family values.

"That's what America is about," Mr. Mondale said.

The two later left New York to begin a three-day campaign trip to Cleveland, Mississippi and Texas.

Black Joins Campaign

Milton Coleman of The Washington Post reported earlier from North Dakota, Minnesota:

Mr. Mondale on Thursday named Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York as a national co-chairman of his campaign. It is the highest post to be held by a black person in the Mondale campaign structure.

Maxine Isaacs, Mondale's press secretary, said Mondale's selection of the seven-term congressman was choice of an old friend and ally as well as an indication of the commitment to minorities by Mondale and his running mate, Ms. Ferraro.

"When our campaigns are fully staffed, we're going to be very proud of the record that we've set in terms of appointments of women and blacks and Hispanics and minorities," Mrs. Isaacs said. "And we'll proudly display that for anybody who wants to see, including Reverend Jackson."

Ms. Ferraro, who rebuked the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson over the weekend for his criticism of her initial staff appointments, announced Monday that she had named Charles Atkins, who is black, to her staff. He was deputy director of the Democratic Platform Committee.

Mr. Jackson, who finished third in the race for the Democratic nomination, and some of his supporters have been among the leading Democratic critics of the Mondale-Ferraro ticket, saying it has not sent sufficient "messages" of self-respect to blacks. Blacks make up more than one-fifth of the Democratic electorate.

The critics have said that unless Mr. Mondale gives blacks a more prominent role in the campaign, there may be a lack of enthusiasm for the ticket in the general election.

Mrs. Isaacs said Mr. Rangel could "be involved in all significant campaign decisions and will oversee efforts to expand and enhance the role of black Americans" in the campaign. He also will speak

on behalf of the campaign and help recruit staff.

Mr. Mondale's campaign manager, Robert G. Beckel, who has been the presidential candidate's principal link to black politicians, said that Mr. Mondale had promised to "move aggressively to put blacks in key positions in the general election, and this is a major part of it."

Mr. Rangel shares the title of national co-chairman with a California fund-raiser, Duane Garrett, and with Representative Barbara A. Mikulski of Maryland. All three are under the authority of the campaign chairman, James A. Johnson.

Bert Lance, who served as President Jimmy Carter's budget director, retains the title of general chairman of the Mondale campaign.

[The Atlanta Constitution, in Tuesday's edition, quoted a source close to Mr. Lance as saying that he was considering resigning as general chairman, particularly if he is given a regional, low-visibility role in the campaign. United Press International reported from Atlanta.]

[Mrs. Isaacs said Monday that Mr. Lance's role "is being discussed" and that an announcement on the subject was expected within a week.]

[The source told The Constitution that Mr. Lance had accepted the job of general chairman because "he was so hungry for redemption, and he was so hungry to be involved again that he grabbed for a straw."

[Mr. Lance could not be reached Monday night for comment on the report.]

Messages to Governors

Both Mr. Mondale and President Ronald Reagan placed telephone calls to the National Governors' Association meeting. The Associated Press reported from Nashville, Tennessee. State leaders from each party passed a resolution attacking the economic policies of the other.

In a call from his California ranch, Mr. Reagan said, "Regarding the deficit, I understand your concerns, especially about high interest rates and how they affect the states' own economic recovery."

Mr. Reagan called the recent "down payment" on the deficit passed by Congress a "first step" and added, "I pledge that I will continue in work to bring down deficits."

Mr. Mondale, who placed his call from the Minneapolis airport before leaving for New York, invited the Democratic governors to meet with him in August to help shape the campaign.

The Democratic governors then unanimously passed a resolution that said the nation was "broken" and that "the president is unwilling or unable to put America's financial house in order."

"What the situation requires and what the country has not had is leadership, the resolution said. "The nation needs a chief executive who has the courage to submit a balanced budget."

U.S. Arms Bill Blocked By Dispute on the MX

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A House-Senate conference on the U.S. military authorization bill has broken in disagreement over the MX missile. Democratic leaders in the House promised to make the MX a seal point for campaign criticism of President Ronald Reagan's nuclear-control policy.

The negotiations collapsed Monday when the House delegation insisted on a provision that would require Congress in vote approval of the MX in April before the weapons are built. Senate negotiators rejected the move, and the bill recessed with no plans to meet again.

The stalemate left unclear how Congress would proceed with the military budget. Normally the authorization bill approves military programs that are then financed in the military appropriations bill.

If no agreement is reached on the authorization bill, Congress might give its normal procedures and go ahead with the legislation providing military appropriations for the coming fiscal year.

Earlier in the day, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, issued a statement laying out a Democratic agenda that put priority on the following:

- Controlling the arms race.
 - Curbing U.S. involvement in Central America.
 - Reducing the deficit.
- Mr. O'Neill specifically opposed unconditional funding of the MX, saying it would accelerate the arms race.

The O'Neill agenda foreshadowed many of the themes on which Democrats are expected to campaign this fall, and it was designed to answer a legislative and political strategy outlined by Mr. Reagan at a news conference last week and omitted through nationwide television commercials.

Mr. O'Neill said that the Democratic agenda was aimed at middle America and that Mr. Reagan was "trying to sabotage it with 'righting rhetoric'."

As the day's events indicated, the all weeks of the congressional session seem increasingly colored by political calculations.

day in the conference over the Pentagon budget, which is trying to reconcile the versions passed by the House and the Senate. House negotiators were generally willing to accept a compromise that allotted the military \$297 billion, \$2 billion less than the Senate figure and \$5 billion above the House level.

In exchange, the House insisted on a plan requiring both chambers to give specific approval next year before MX missiles are built.

The Republican-controlled Senate proposed that production of the missile go forward unless both chambers pass a resolution stopping production. Such a resolution would be subject to a veto and much more favorable to the future of the MX.

Mr. Reagan initiated the latest round of political jousting when he accused the Democrats of blocking action on six of his proposals:

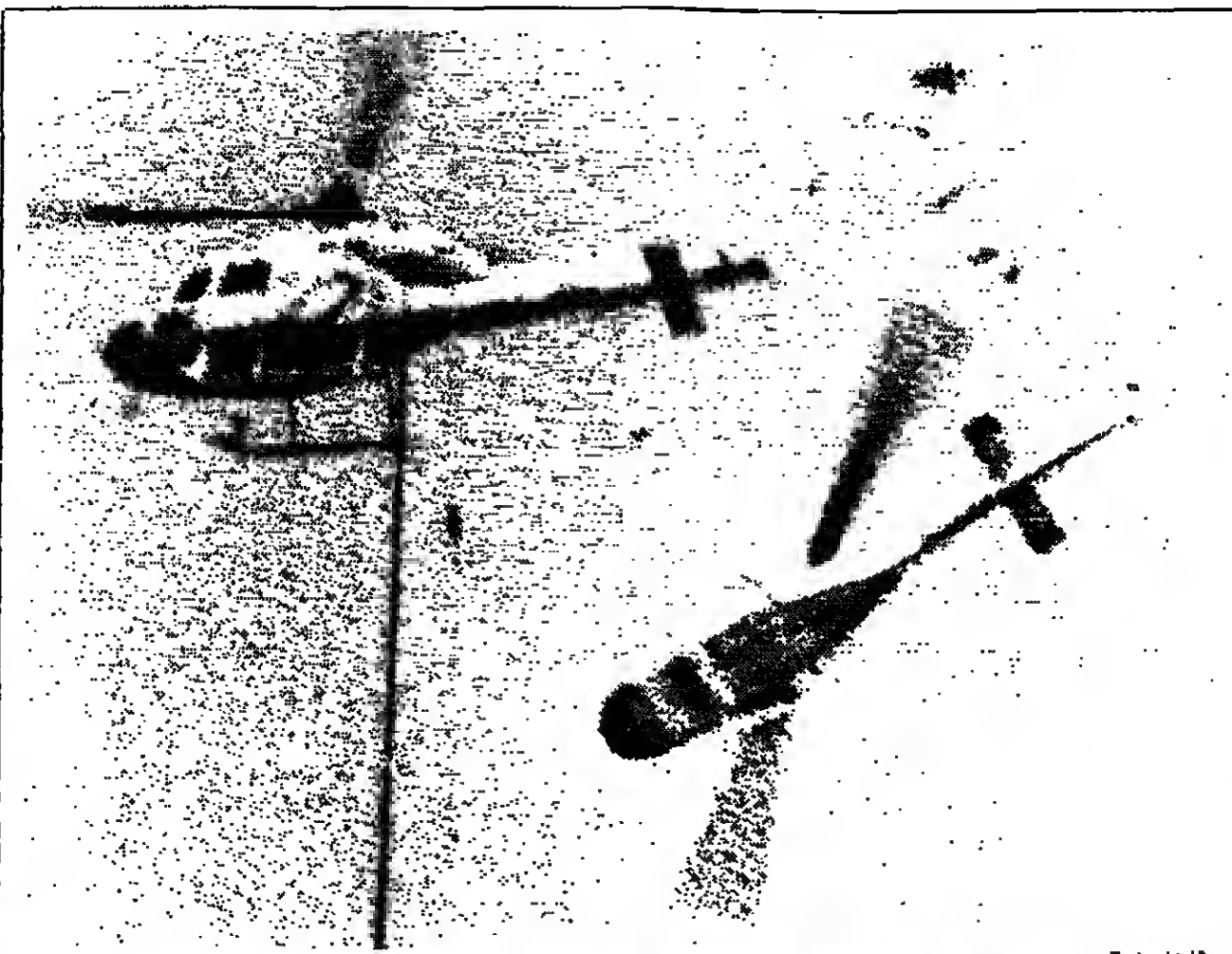
- A constitutional amendment to balance the budget.
- Tax credits for parents who send their children to parochial schools.
- Anti-crime measures.
- Individual retirement accounts for spouses not employed outside the home.
- Tax credits for investments in decayed urban areas.
- Permission for students to hold religious meetings in public school classrooms.

The Democrats are trying to highlight areas where they believe the Republicans are vulnerable, and they think arms control has been one of Mr. Reagan's weakest issues.

The second item on Mr. O'Neill's agenda, the U.S. role in the Western Hemisphere, also came under consideration in the military conference Monday.

In the speaker's view, "the country wants to prevent war in Central America," and the Democrats want to foster the view that Mr. Reagan might trigger a conflict if re-elected.

The House version of the Pentagon budget included language that would require congressional permission before combat troops could be sent to Central America. The Senate favored a provision that would put the lawmakers on record opposing the use of troops, but would not give them the right to veto troop deployment.



Helicopters of two Japanese news organizations falling after a collision over Kobe, Japan.

3 Die as News Copters Collide at Robbery Scene in Japan

United Press International

TOKYO — Two helicopters carrying news photographers over the site of a payroll robbery collided Tuesday, killing three persons on board and injuring three others.

The helicopters had been chartered by the newspaper Mainichi and the Asahi Broadcasting Co. Their crews were sent to photograph the crime scene in Kobe, about 400 miles (640 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo.

Police said the two helicopters touched while hovering, sending the Asahi craft plunging onto the roof of a community hall. The pilot, engineer and cameraman on board were killed.

The Mainichi helicopter crashed in a parking lot, hitting a car. The three people aboard were "slightly injured," a Mainichi spokesman said.

In the robbery of Hamada Kogyo, an industrial concern, the robbers got a payroll of about 6.7 million yen (\$27,900). Police officers said the wife of the company president was struck and injured by one of the robbers.

When the new regulations went into effect, Keith K. Knowlton, the sheriff of St. Lawrence County, went to discuss the matter with the Amish.

"I said this was something we could not put up with," said Dan J. Miller, an Amish minister and one of the religious leaders of the 60 Amish families in De Peyster.

The sheriff, convinced that no one would be well served by a church-state confrontation, decided to let matters be. But after the collision on the winding two-lane road, in which Mr. Miller's granddaughter suffered a broken neck, petitions from local residents seemed to force the hands of local officials.

The next day sheriff's deputies began ticketing buggies without an orange triangle. The ticket carried a \$10 fine, but the Amish decided to go to court to plead their case. Six of them appeared before

Of Amish and the Auto: A Workable Solution

Officials in New York County Find Compromise of Old Laws and New

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

DE PEYSTER, New York — Along the back roads of this rolling farm country, where the asphalt roads are scarred white by iron-rimmed buggy wheels, the old world of the Amish collided with the new world of governments and laws and led to the jailing of several Amish men who refused to pay traffic fines.

The dispute began on a late autumn evening last year, when a horse-drawn black buggy was hit from behind by a fast-moving car. Three Amish were injured.

Like every buggy owned by Amish families here, it bore no reflector on the back, even though state regulations that took effect last September require orange triangles on all slow-moving vehicles. "Decorations" of any sort are shunned by the Amish here. The Amish, adhering to the religious precepts and practices of their 18th-century forebears, wear simple dark clothing, farm the land with horse-drawn plows and eschew modern inventions such as electricity and internal-combustion engines.

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Town Justice Clifford Ayen, and the justice gave them a choice between a \$10 fine or 15 days in jail. "We couldn't pay the fine," Mr. Miller said.

And so, the sheriff took Mr. Miller and five other Amish to the county jail in Canton. While many people favored having the Amish put signs on their buggies, everyone was shocked that a 15-day sentence was imposed.

Lawyers buddled, and an agreement was struck.

Its terms provided that the Amish would use the "best available" gray — not orange — reflective tape on the back of buggies and that they would mount a kerosene lantern with a red lens on the rear of each buggy. The agreement also called for buggy drivers to hug the right side of the road and to stay off the roads at night, starting half an hour after sundown, "except when necessary."

After the agreement was reached, everyone went back to court to try to deal with the question of the fines. As expected, Mr. Miller and the other Amish again refused to pay. The judge reduced the jail sentence to five days. Then Sheriff Knowlton and the district attorney, William H. Power Jr., came up with a plan designed, as the sheriff put it, "to best serve justice."

The sheriff brought the Amish to jail shortly before midnight on Thursday. All prisoners are automatically given two days off their sentence for good behavior. And since prisoners who are to be released on weekends must be freed on the Friday before a weekend, the sheriff released the Amish in the early hours of Friday morning.

A five-day jail sentence was thus collapsed into a few hours.

"We would not accept the orange triangles," Mr. Miller said. "We fell back on the plain tape, as plain as we could have it. I'm happy with what the state gave us."

"We don't aim to violate the law," he said. "But when the law and the Bible hit like this," he said, bumping his two index fingers together, "we take the Bible."

Eastern U.S. Loses Weather Satellite Coverage

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One of two main U.S. weather satellites has failed, blanketing out photographs of parts of the East Coast and the Atlantic Ocean just when hurricanes and severe storms are most likely to form there.

The satellite lost its ability to take photographs Sunday night when its spare imaging system failed, three weeks after the failure of the primary system.

Since the satellite is not scheduled to be replaced for two years, the satellite covering the western half of the United States and the Pacific will be moved eastward as a stopgap measure during the hurricane season, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said Monday.

The operational satellite will be stationed midway over the country, leaving Hawaii, Alaska and the western Pacific uncovered to the west, and half the Atlantic uncovered to the east. These areas are sometimes important in the early formation of weather that later affects the entire United States.

"It is a very bad time" for the satellite to fail, said David Briggs, a shift supervisor for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Like its four predecessors, the \$100-million satellite system failed prematurely: It was intended to be operational for five years, but lasted three. The lifetimes of the satellites' imaging systems have ranged

from a little more than a year to 3½ years, according to an agency spokesman. The other weather satellite has been aloft for 1½ years.

The expense of building and launching the satellites has prevented additional launches to replace failing satellites. The next launch is scheduled for mid-1986.

With only one satellite operating, "Our response time may not be as good" in predicting severe storms, said Fred Osby, director of the National Severe Storms Warning Center in Kansas City.

"We rely heavily on the satellite for forecasts of severe storms because when we are without it we have to rely almost entirely on surface-based observations that are taken an hour apart in places that are far apart," Mr. Osby explained. "A whole squall line can develop between the stations, and we may have a hard time detecting

it as it develops," Paul Hebert, deputy director of the National Hurricane Center in Miami, said. "Obviously we have lost a lot of information here ... but I don't think we will miss any hurricanes. I don't think the danger is that one will sneak up on us." Rather, he said, the close tracking of weaker storm systems and their rapid change in strong storms will be hampered.

Treasure Hunters Find Wreckage

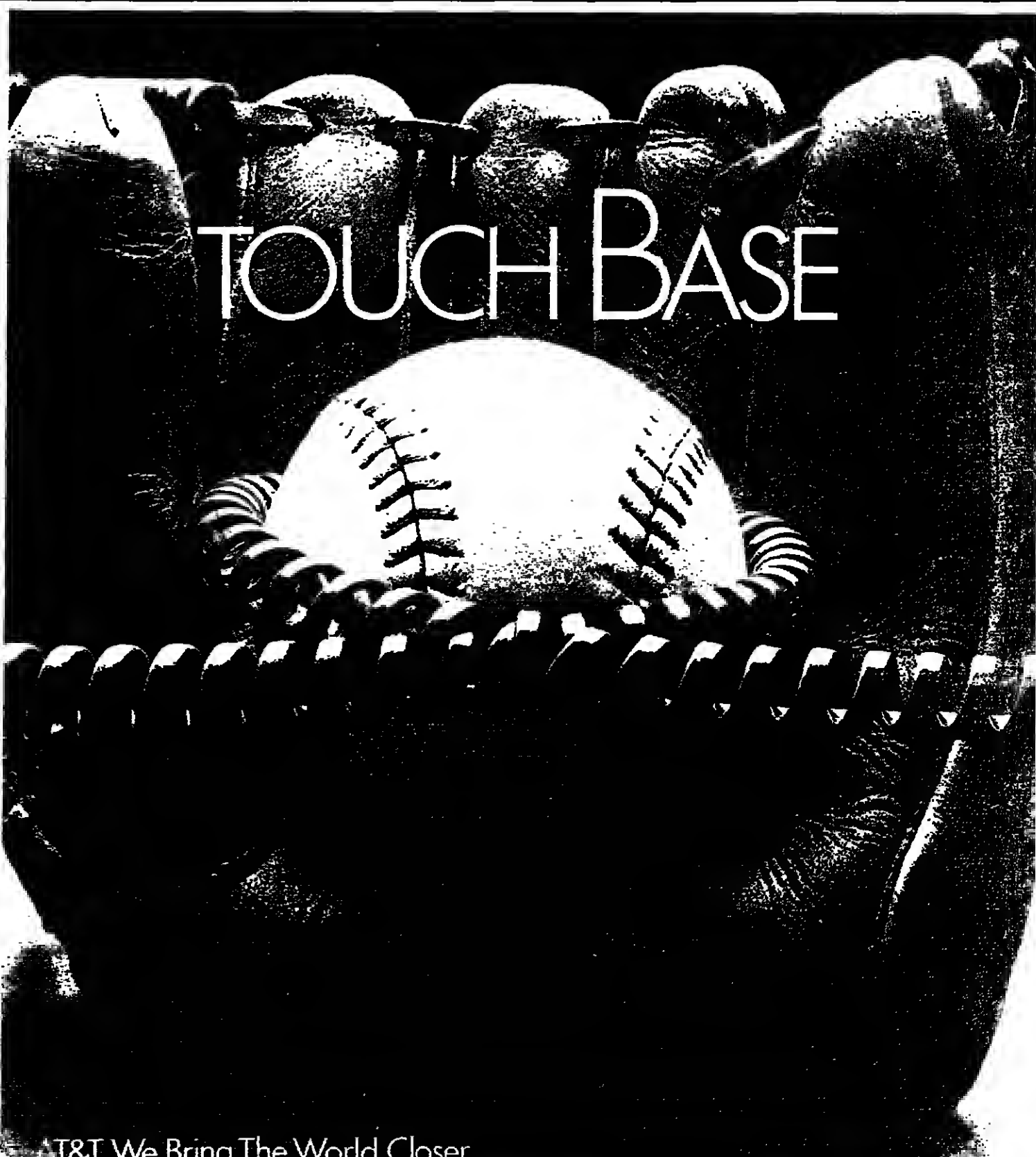
New York Times Service

LEWES, Delaware — Treasure hunters said Monday that they had found the wreckage of a British warship believed to be loaded with booty from captured Spanish ships. The ship was believed to have sunk in a squall near here almost 200 years ago.

At a news conference, representatives of the treasure hunters, Sub-Sal Inc. of Reno, Nevada, displayed artifacts, including a cannon, to support their claim they had discovered the brig De Braak.

The warship foundered in a squall May 25, 1798, in 100 feet (30 meters) of water two miles (3.2 kilometers) off this coastal town. She was towing a captured Spanish ship when she went down.

The salvagers said some old accounts reported a treasure in gold, silver and jewels was aboard the De Braak when she sank with her captain and 38 crew members. The treasure, the searchers believe, lies deep in sand and sediment below the relics and artifacts they have found.



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Anything but Sovereignty

Think about anything, said the mother to the child, but don't think about white elephants. In much this spirit, Britain has agreed to informal talks with Argentina about the Falkland Islands. Britain wants "to start a dialogue," but only if the one subject Argentina cares most about — sovereignty — is not discussed. When delegates met in Switzerland, the topic arose and the British stalked out.

Why? Because, according to Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Argentina wanted practical issues "linked to discussion of a mechanism to address the question of sovereignty." If that means what it implies, Britain will not even talk about how and when that vexatious matter might be discussed.

Britain thus disregards the plea for negotiations from its closest allies, including the United States. True, it paid with lives and treasure to reverse Argentina's lawless grab of the Falklands. Yet even during the 1982 war, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had offered to discuss sovereignty. She went on to humble an arrogant junta and helped bring about a democratic transformation in Argentina. What can possibly justify intransigence now?

Mrs. Thatcher will talk about returning Argentina's dead and resuming commerce between the islands and Argentina. Her ostensible goal is to defend the rights and interests of 1,400 islanders who want to remain British. But their home has become a fortress. No Latin American nation accepts Britain's claim to the islands. It is hard to believe there cannot be an honorable settlement to bring British troops home, restore normal trade and secure the British citizenship of Falklanders whatever flag, or flags, eventually fly over the island.

When the islands were first seized by Britain in 1770, the stalwart Tory voice of Dr. Johnson rose in protest: "We have maintained the honor of the crown and the superiority of our influence. Beyond this, what have we acquired? What, but a bleak and gloomy solitude, an island thrown aside from human use, stormy in winter and barren in summer... where a garrison must be kept in a state that contemplates with envy the exiles of Siberia; of which the expense will be perpetual and the use only occasional." In sum, a white elephant.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On Nicaragua's Elections

In Central America, elections have become crucial not only to establish the legitimacy of governments at home but also to qualify them for support in the international arena. So it is that Nicaragua is now in the spotlight. On Nov. 4, it will be holding its first elections since the Sandinist revolution. Will they be fair?

So far, it looks as if they will not. The Sandinists in Managua insist the purpose of elections is not to choose leaders but to "confirm revolutionary power." The Sandinists have relaxed only some of the restrictions on opposition campaigning, and they keep the sword of emergency legislation in hand.

Recently, Arturo Cruz, leader of the democratic opposition, was permitted to return to Managua from exile. He found campaigning restrictions unacceptably tight, and he feared the Sandinists would still control the state's instruments of power even if he won. But he was ready to enter the race, and thereby give the Sandinists the credibility they seek, if they would open peace talks with the Nicaraguan insurgents, who offer to lay down their arms if the Sandinists allow genuine elections. The regime rejected the Cruz bid, but he is bargaining still, hoping that his alliance's boycott will

stir the Sandinists to make new concessions to win favor in the hemisphere and in Europe. Unfortunately, the Sandinists are not the only burdened Nicaraguan democrats must carry. There is also the U.S.-sponsored "secret war." The war hands the regime the flag of nationalism and lets it tar Mr. Cruz as "a politician at the service of the Reagan administration." Without the war, the regime's totalitarian tendencies would be on full view; with the war, it passes them off as measures required by a U.S.-provoked emergency.

The Nicaraguan elections are not shaping up well. But last May's Salvadoran elections, which the Reagan administration hailed as a triumph of democracy, were also flawed. The armed opposition and its political allies did not participate, and it took heavy U.S. support to help the center prevail.

There ought to be a reasonable consistency in U.S. policy. It should lie in seeing that El Salvador as well as Nicaragua runs a fair process. In both countries, however, electoral fairness is inextricably bound to the pursuit of internal peace. That must remain the Central American priority.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Good, the Bad, the Volcker?

If there is any single person who can be said to hold the fate of the world recovery in his grasp — not to mention President Reagan's reelection prospects — it is that towering giant of a man, Paul Volcker, the chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board. He moves financial markets like no one else — because he helps to make them.

Deficit cuts are now thoroughly desirable in an American economy heading at an impressive rate for full employment. The prospect of deficit cuts, though, seems fairly feeble even after the elections. Mr. Reagan has just ruled out tax increases in response to Democratic jibes. Equally, Congress is unlikely to want to provide cuts by slashing welfare. So the ball will be back in Mr. Volcker's court for a while. With an unchanged monetary policy, rates will rise; the dollar would rise; Latin American debtors get hit both ways. Mr. Volcker has to bail out more banks. Clearly, one of his greatest assets is that the financial markets regard him as a Clint Eastwood figure holding the good and the ugly of the White House and Capitol Hill at bay... For a few dollars more, Mr. Volcker?

— The Guardian (London).

Strains in the ANZUS Alliance

President Ronald Reagan does not appear to be unduly worried about the threat by the new Labor government in New Zealand to deny American nuclear-armed ships access to its ports. The immediate reaction by New Zealand's new prime minister, David Lange, is, in effect, that Mr. Reagan is talking through his hat. There is no basis for optimism in the White House, he stresses.

It can be readily seen how important New Zealand is in the context of global defense strategy. Without New Zealand, ANZUS (the defense alliance that includes Australia and the United States) would be crippled.

Mr. Reagan's confidence appears to be

On Ferraro's Qualifications

Ideally, a candidate for vice president should be fully prepared to assume the duties of the presidency. Such a person would possess a wealth of experience in national government, politics and foreign affairs. In the real world, it is rare to find such a candidate. Even Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter had no foreign policy experience or experience in national office. Yet, if the barrier to women on a major party ticket was to be broken, it was almost inevitable that the woman chosen would have less experience than some male contenders. Such is the ugly legacy of past discrimination.

— The Milwaukee Journal.

Barriers to Japanese Steel

The recent recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission designed to protect the American steel industry from import competition poses a serious dilemma to President Ronald Reagan. The president has until Sept. 24 to decide whether to accept the recommendation, which calls for quotas and tariffs over a period of five years. But even if this were not an election year, Mr. Reagan would have to give the depressed industry some relief. It is hard to believe he would allow market forces to work themselves out.

Import curbs will be unfair to Japanese steelmakers who have exercised restraint over the years in their exports to the United States.

— The Japan Times Weekly (Tokyo).

Ferraro's Uncertain Impact

By David S. Broder

BOSTON — The Ferraro phenomenon was on display in full force here the other day, when the Democratic vice presidential candidate swept in to address the delegates to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

She established that she is a terrific drawing-card, but what else one can say about her at this time is uncertain. The legislators who were here for their annual meeting jammed three floors of the hotel, elbowing for spots on the escalators that would carry them to the ballroom where she would be speaking.

If anything, the Republicans were pushed toward Geraldine Ferraro's fellow Democrats, and were panting to go back home with first-hand reports on Walter Mondale's secret weapon.

"I drove down this morning just to see her," said Donna Sytek, a New Hampshire state representative, who is the Republican state chairman. "I expected to see something dazzling, and she came across [as] mediocre."

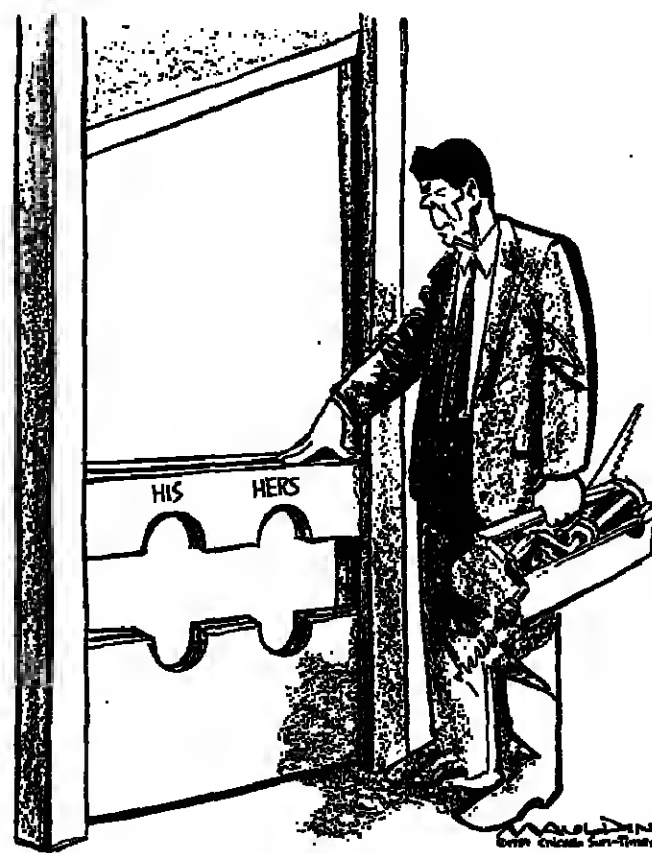
In truth, Ms. Ferraro's critique of President Ronald Reagan's budget priorities and policies was little more than standard Democratic boilerplate, indifferently delivered. But there was a palpable excitement about the occasion that jumped gender and party lines — some kind of aura surrounding this pioneer woman politician that tells you not to underestimate the force waves emanating from her person.

The responses to Ms. Ferraro I have heard are so strong, and so unpredictable, that I suspect we are all going to be a long time gauging her impact.

A week ago Monday, in a White House interview, I heard the normally chivalrous George Bush refer to his opponent, in an awkward and unintended fashion, as "the vice presidential thing" on the Democratic ticket.

On Tuesday night television, there was Mr. Smooth himself, Ronald Reagan, assailing Ms. Ferraro's "demagoguery" in one sentence, and, almost in the next, praising her selection as "forward."

The next day I watched all those Republicans rushing up the escalators to get a look at Ms. Ferraro and



then rushing out afterward to proclaim, with suspicious self-assurance, that she posed no threat to the Republican Party whatsoever.

The responses of Republican women legislators were particularly intriguing. In San Diego last December, several of them denounced the patronizing tone of a White House briefer and protested Mr. Reagan's dumping of two Republicans, Mary Louise Smith and Jill Ruckelshaus, from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

It was evident then that any dissent from the White House orthodoxy that surfaced in 1984 would likely come from the disaffiliated of the Republican Party. It now appears that it will largely be a silent protest. Most of the prominent women Republican officeholders and activists who paraded in Detroit four years ago against the removal of support for the Equal Rights Amendment from the party's 1980 platform will not even bother to go to Dallas for this year's convention.

As one of them said, "I'd rather keep my Republican credentials intact for 1988 than have them torn up in a futile fight this summer."

But silence, in this case, will not indicate agreement. And the presence of Ms. Ferraro on the Democratic ticket feeds unease among Republican officials in independent

areas prone to ticket-splitting. Rosalind Berman, a state representative from Connecticut, for example, found Ms. Ferraro "very charismatic," despite what she called "the lack of adequate homework or substance in her speech."

Miss Berman added: "She's going to be a tough candidate." "Tough enough to pull votes away from Mr. Reagan?" "I don't know," Miss Berman said, "but she might pull out some votes from people who are apathetic" about the presidential candidates.

State Representatives Iris K. Holland of Massachusetts and Mary McCauley Burrows of Oregon offered Ms. Ferraro similar advice: Tone down the partisanship, beef up the substance, take advantage of your unique personal appeal.

Almost as if they were counseling a colleague, Ms. Holland said, "I hope she wears well," and Miss Burrows said, "She can get more Republicans if she talks more about herself and less about Reagan."

I do not know what these reactions mean — or how suggestive they may be of a broader voter response. The glimpses we have seen of Ms. Ferraro show this thoroughly competent House politician is a long way from being a polished national candidate. But she is genuinely a new force in U.S. politics.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Polish Amnesty: A Blunt Call for Western Help

By Leopold Unger

This is the second of two articles.

BRUSSELS — "2001, a Polish Odyssey," is about the best way to describe the outlook for the reimbursement of Poland's foreign debt, which soon will reach \$30 billion.

Servicing so huge a debt costs the nation about \$3 billion per year and will consume between a third and a half of the hard currency earned each year from foreign trade. The Poles most likely will enter the 21st century to debt, impoverished, with a mortgage on the nation.

This explains why, in addition to its domestic purposes, the recent amnesty of political prisoners and common criminals was also a message directed to the West.

Any solution to Poland's economic problems must pass through Western banks. So it was not surprising that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in the aggressive tone the Polish leader traditionally uses when addressing Westerners, would demand an end to the "infamous boycott of Poland" to the same breath that he announced the amnesty. The men in the Kremlin were the first really to understand this appeal.

Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet prime minister, had the misfortune of being in Warsaw on July 22, the day after the amnesty was announced. The Soviet press gave a long account of his visit without mentioning the amnesty. Mr. Tikhonov himself managed to address the Sejm without once alluding to the measure. Soviet newspaper readers had to wait 72 hours to hear of it.

While it is true that no decision as important as an amnesty could have been made without Moscow's approval, the Soviet discretion on the matter is understandable.

Officially, there is no such thing as a political prisoner in the Soviet Union. Persons incarcerated

for what are, in fact, political crimes, are unlikely ever to be amnestied. But any press mention of the Polish move could have sparked hope among Soviet dissidents.

The Kremlin was also distressed by the names of the Poles who received the amnesty. These included members of KOR, the intellectual mentors of Solidarity, and the members of the independent union. These are people whom Soviet propaganda has always depicted as the principal elements of "imperialist subversion within the socialist family."

Outside of those Poles labeled as Zionists, no political group has been assailed as violently by Moscow as KOR and Solidarity. Recently, a special television program on the "plot" fomented by KOR was telecast throughout the Soviet Union. (In Poland, where it was also shown, it elicited little more than amusement.)

The Novosti press agency has just published a book by Vadim Trubnikov, "a researcher in philosophy and specialist in Polish affairs." Under the title of "The Failure of Operation Polonia," Mr. Trubnikov reveals the plot that the United States and KOR allegedly planned to destabilize Poland and the rest of the bloc.

If, despite all this political fiction, the Kremlin gave the green light to General Jaruzelski to free such detainees, its purpose can only have been to allow the Polish leader to get back into the West's good graces. Eastern Europe can do no more for Poland's economy. So Moscow mounted its own "Operation Polonia" to re-

move the country from its list of mendicants. How did the West react?

The response the Polish leader hoped for is not imminent. The sanctions imposed on Poland after martial law was imposed on Dec. 13, 1981, involved a refusal to reschedule Polish external debt and a rejection of further credit. The lifting of these sanctions was tied to three conditions: an end to martial law, release of political prisoners and the start of a dialogue with independent institutions.

Two of these conditions have been met, though in principle only, since some political prisoners remain in Polish jails. The third condition, for open dialogue with society, does not appear to be on General Jaruzelski's agenda. And there's the rub, for the real Western response to the amnesty will become visible only when Warsaw's intentions are clear.

The European Community's Council of Ministers was unambiguous about this: In 14 lines, it expressed the hope that the amnesty "reflects the wish of the government to meet the aspirations of the Polish people for a dialogue and for reform" and "that it will be followed by new measures destined to encourage a national reconciliation."

Such a European response makes sense. Solidarity was the first to take the sanctions seriously, but also the first to repeat that beyond the stick lay the carrot. Thus, just after the state of siege was lifted in July 1983, President Ronald Reagan renewed the right of Polish ships to fish in U.S. zones and gave Polish charter planes the right to land on U.S. soil.

Nevertheless, the major sanctions are still in force: a refusal to allow Poland to return to the



A tough day for Tikhonov.

International Monetary Fund, a withholding of most-favored-nation trading status, and the rejection of all U.S.-guaranteed credits on that of the British, who never bothered to change when he ordered the release of prisoners. But Mr. Reagan is no barry Washington waiting for a liberalization that is less ephemeral than what the amnesty represents.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTER

Civil Rights in Israel

Regarding "... And the Non-Debate on Civil Liberty" (July 19):

Philippe Strum takes for granted that the institutions developed in the United States are the perfect model for all other countries. It follows that her proposed solution to the alleged civil rights problems in Israel is the adoption of a constitution.

For historical reasons the Israeli legal system is largely patterned on that of the British, who never bothered with a formal constitution yet have maintained a fairly good record on civil rights. Some of the Latin American countries, on the other hand, have constitutions that read even better than the U.S. Constitution — but this does not seem to guarantee individual rights.

Similarly, Ms. Strum chastises Israel for not accepting her definition of democracy. She ascribes the "unusual degree of freedom of speech and assembly" there not to Israeli culture and tradition but to the West European tradition of many of the old judges. (This took place mostly in prewar Germany, hardly a guarantee of sensitivity to civil rights.)

Moreover, her selectivity as to whose rights should be protected reveals that her motives are political, rather than a concern for civil rights as such. She rejects the right of individuals to object to autographies of their relatives. But she finds the unsuccessful attempt to prevent an openly pro-PLO group from running in the elections "frightening."

E.B. AYAL,
Fulbright Visiting Professor,
Thammasat University,
Bangkok.

Time for a Moratorium on Latin Debt Repayment

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON — By now the Latin American debt story has become a predictable cliff-hanger. In the nick of time Argentina met its June 30 deadline for payment of \$350 million in bank interest, but the crisis is due to recur in the fall.

Latin American countries owe about \$370 billion to banks in the United States, Western Europe and Japan. And their inability to keep current on interest payments, let alone installments of principal, is universally recognized.

For this appalling state of affairs the major "money-center" banks and economic advisers are largely responsible. In the 1970s, repeating the pattern of the 1920s, the bankers threw fiscal conservatism to the winds and engaged in an orgy of competitive lending. Loans were pressed on nations teetering on the brink of insolvency and at the mercy of world commodity prices. Academic quacks in the garb of "development economists" propounded the famous doctrine that debt can be pyramided indefinitely.

As a result, the debtor nations are so buried under a mountain of debt that now they borrow just to pay interest. Developing countries that should be capital importers have been turned into net capital exporters to the tune of \$20 billion a year.

As is usual in such cases, the victims of this multimillion-dollar scam are being treated as culprits. The complacent bureaucrats of the International Monetary Fund and the financial institutions are preaching "financial responsibility"

and "austerity measures" to Third World governments as if social programs were unnecessary luxuries. If debtors were actually to implement these prescriptions, the impoverished Latin American masses would lose the wage indexation, welfare safety nets and food subsidies that they rely on to survive. Brazil, for example, has diverted

to Mexico City, with 31 million. In all debtor countries the crisis has passed the financial stage and is now political. President Rajad Al-fonsin of Argentina is not the first Latin American leader to tell the IMF that his people care not a rap about the international banking system and are concerned only with survival. He can hardly do other-

A debtor revolt is brewing and long overdue.
Victims of a scam, debtors are treated as culprits.

acreage traditionally used for domestic food crops into increased cultivation of export crops — coffee, soy beans, sugar and cocoa. Half its export earnings are spent to service its debt while food prices soar and malnutrition spreads. In the last year riots over rises in food prices have broken out in Brazil, Argentina, the Dominican Republic and Chile. Brazil's ambassador to Washington recently charged that developing economies are suffering "a kind of re-emergence of the tithe system we knew so well when Brazil was a Portuguese colony."

Throughout Latin America the squalor and poverty of urban areas continue to increase at an unbelievable rate. The World Bank's annual development report, released two weeks ago, forecasts that São Paulo will have 26 million inhabitants by the end of the century — second

wise. The budget cutbacks so blithely urged by the IMF and the banks would end Argentina's price-indexation, which allows the worker to keep abreast of inflation. The first reductions would bring the Peronist unions into the streets, and that would be the end of Argentina's democratic revival.

A debtor revolt is brewing and long overdue. It is time for the political leadership of major debtor nations to put their creditors on notice that they will no longer allow recessionary measures to be forced down their throats. At the next payment crisis, the debtor nation under pressure should demand that its debts be rescheduled, with repayment to installments keyed to a fixed percentage of export earnings, payable only in years when the debtor nation has a favorable balance of payments. If creditors refuse to reschedule, the

debtor should proclaim a moratorium on repayment.

Such action would shake the banking community, but predictions of collapse are unnecessary dire. The major banks would suffer a serious diminution in earnings — but it would be temporary. They should be preparing to meet that eventuality, rather than demanding that the victims of their errors pay for them with political suicide.

There is much to recommend in a moratorium. A debtor nation's economy would not necessarily be impaired; only government credit would be adversely affected. During and after World War II, private investment in Latin America soared even though Peruvian, Mexican and other government bonds remained in default for up to 30 years. Even these obligations eventually were settled, though not at par or with back interest, and obviously with no adverse effect on the later credit standing of the borrower.

Lightened of the intolerable weight of their repayment burdens, the finances of debtor nations would be able to stabilize. Currencies would stabilize and outside private investment would flow in. Governments would be forced to put their budgets on a self-financing revenue basis. The banks would be taught a salutary lesson.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR AUG. 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: An American Invasion of Paris

PARIS — On the boulevards at present it is possible, if one has luck, to hear French being spoken. But the chances are that the language that will strike the ear will be English, generally with an American accent, a great deal of German and then the other languages of Europe in various proportions. But the predominant element just now is that from the United States. On the "terraces" of boulevard cafes the citizen of the United States is everywhere in evidence. At the theatres they fill the seats. The drivers of cabs and taxi-autos are trying to understand orders given in French tinged with every accent from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope. The Seine steamers are crowded with them, they invade the churches and picture galleries, they are to be found on every platform of the Eiffel Tower.

1934: Austria Executes Nazi Assassins

VIENNA — Austrian justice at 1:35 P.M. [on July 31] passed the death sentence for the first time upon members of the National Socialist Party, and three hours later two of the leaders in the putsch of July 25, one of them the man who shot Chancellor Dollfuss, died on the gallows. Franz Holzweber, 30-year-old electrician, who led the Nazis into the Chancellery, was hanged at 4:35 o'clock. Thirteen minutes later his body was cut down and Otto Planetta, 37-year-old painter, went to his death for the death of the Chancellor. Thus the government answered the cry of "revenge" which sounded as the Chancellor's funeral passed through the streets [on July 28]. After two years of Nazi terror during which authorities have compromised before the fear of retaliation, the Austrian government has executed Nazis.

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سكيا من الامم

Changed French Army Pleases NATO Officials

Reorganization Cuts 22,000 Soldiers But Increases Quality and Flexibility

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A recent reorganization of the French Army has pleased NATO officials, according to French officials, but Western military analysts say this has been more than counterbalanced by an increase in the quality of the army's units and the introduction of more flexible tactics. Political and military leaders of the North Atlantic alliance are said

French must also be prepared for operations elsewhere, as in Chad, with which France has close ties. As a prime example of the flexibility brought by the reorganization, French and other allied experts cite the army's creation of a rapid reaction force, numbering 47,000 men. A new unit in this force, the 4th Airborne Division, appears designed to meet a tank attack along the German front. Helicopters are in use with the HOT antitank missiles, which are tube-launched and wire-guided. Infantry units will have the smaller Milan antitank weapon.

Western observers believe the 4th Division is designed for combat in Europe because helicopter divisions, while mobile in a limited area, are not easily transportable overseas. The 6th Light Armored Division, the second new division in the rapid reaction force, appears designed for transport by air or sea in distant points.

The force's three other divisions are the 11th Parachute, the Alpine and the 9th Marine Infantry.

Besides the rapid reaction force, the French Army also fields eight regular divisions, six of them armored. The 2d Corps in West Germany has three armored divisions while the 1st Corps in eastern France has one airborne and two armored divisions. Finally, the 3d Corps in northern France has one armored and one infantry division.

Although NATO commanders see the six French armored divisions as a plus on the Western side, there are some doubts about the effectiveness of the main French tank, the AMX-30, which in the view of some critics is becoming obsolete. The French and West Germans have agreed to work together on a new tank, but it is unlikely to be deployed until 1991 at the earliest.

Builder Plans World's Tallest Building in N.Y.

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A builder, Donald Trump, has said he hopes to construct the world's tallest building on a 26-acre underwater site that New York City plans to fill in along the East River in lower Manhattan.

The building, Mr. Trump said, would be 150 stories, or 1,940 feet (591 meters) high, and would have offices, apartments and a hotel in its 5 million to 6 million square feet (465,000 to 557,000 square meters) of space.

At 1,454 feet, the 110-story Sears Tower in Chicago is now the world's tallest building. "New York City deserves to have the tallest and greatest building in the world, and I would be very interested in doing it," Mr. Trump said.



Workers cleared wreckage Tuesday where 13 died in the derailment of an Edinburgh-Glasgow express train.

13 Die, Scores Are Hurt as Train Hits Bull on Tracks in Scotland

EDINBURGH — Thirteen persons were killed and scores injured Monday when a crowded high-speed commuter train bound from Edinburgh to Glasgow struck a young bull and plowed into an embankment. It was Britain's worst rail disaster since 1967.

Of about 100 injured in the accident near the village of Polmont, 44 were detained in the hospital overnight. Many had serious head injuries and broken bones.

Railroad officials said a major catastrophe was averted when a second train, heading in the other direction from Glasgow to Edinburgh, was halted just in time.

Officials said the leading coach of the Glasgow-bound express was derailed and landed upside down on the embankment.

In November 1967, a derailment in London killed 49 persons.

Soviet Union's Frustrations in Europe Cause U.S. Chill, Rand Report Claims

United Press International
SANTA MONICA, California — The Soviet Union is frustrated over its failure to achieve objectives in Europe and this frustration is a partial cause of the chill in relations with the United States, according to a report released Monday by the Rand Corp.

The study alleged that the Soviet Union was facing failure in its goal of establishing a tightly knit East European bloc under their control and a weak Western Europe that would look to Moscow instead of Washington for leadership.

Prepared by John Van Oudenaren, an analyst for the U.S. Air Force, the report is part of a continuing Rand study of Soviet vulnerability and opportunities in Eastern Europe and their implications on U.S. security. The Rand

Plan for Ruins of Spanish Civil War Provokes Anger From Rightists

Reuters
BELCHITE, Spain — Jagged walls of bombed houses and bare shells of churches jut out of the stark Aragon countryside as a macabre reminder of the Spanish Civil War. They were left as they stood in 1939 at the end of the three-year war as a monument to the men who died defending Belchite during a 13-day siege in 1937. A new town was built nearby. But now the townspeople of Belchite find themselves living next door to decaying, depressing and dangerous ruins. Their problem is compounded by a tangle of bureaucracy, the claims of conservationists and the conflict between those who want to obliterate the memory of the Civil War and those who cannot forget it.

"If we don't do something soon, someone is going to get killed in there. The place is dangerous," Belchite's mayor, Domingo Serrano, said in an interview.

The mayor and the eight councilors have come up with a plan to preserve the most interesting sections of the old town and bulldoze the rest.

Mayor Serrano said the only parts of the town, which once had 4,000 inhabitants, worth keeping were the facades of the main street and several large buildings, including three churches. He said he wanted to turn the remaining area into a park. "It seemed the sensible and obvious solution."

But he acknowledges that he failed to reckon with the fury of Spanish rightists and the pressure of conservationists. Belchite has special significance for the rightists, and it was declared a national monument by Franco after the Civil War.

It was Franco's men who held the town, set on a bluff at a crossroads guarding entry from the southeast into the Ebro Valley and the city of Zaragoza, against a superior force of about 24,000 soldiers of the Republican side.

They held out virtually to the last man, and Belchite entered the history books as a name synonymous with heroism.

Thousands were killed — historians have never agreed on the exact number — in fighting that raged from house to house before the Republicans finally overwhelmed the town.

A guide shows visitors around today, pointing to features that bring the battle vividly to life.

A plaque stands over a common grave amid the ruins commemorating the men who died in the service of God and Spain, a dedication that excludes Republicans, even

though they were also buried there. The historical associations of the Belchite ruins are strikingly out of tune with the mood of reconciliation in Spain, which restored democracy after Franco died in 1975. But that did not stop the mayor from being savaged by the right when he announced his plans.

"The town council wants to do away with its memories of the war of liberation," thundered the extreme right newspaper El Alcizar in an article alongside an emotional piece on Belchite written by a cavalry officer. "The town was razed by the Reds and is now demanding the demolition of its remains."

Mayor Serrano, who notes that he is a member of the rightist Popular Alliance Party, said such reaction was a deliberate distortion of his intentions.

"Belchite has crumbled away over the years and is now in a far worse state than it was after the war. It makes no sense to leave all that rubble, but it is not true that we want to pull down the entire town," he said.

Meanwhile, he is being frustrated on another front. Two local architects have applied to the government in have Belchite declared a historic artistic monument, and while the application is under consideration not a stone can be moved. The architects said they wanted to preserve Belchite because, although damaged, it provides a unique example of pre-war town layout with notable Aragonese and Mudjar, or Spanish Moslem, architectural features.

"The problem is that no one could ever pay for such a scheme. It would be far too costly," Mayor Serrano said. "Meanwhile, Belchite is just rotting away and we are not able to do anything about it."

Spanish Town's Goose Is Cooked

The Associated Press
MADRID — The governor of Toledo province has provisionally fined a town 500,000 pesetas (\$3,000) for defying an edict that forbids the ceremonial beheading of geese during the town's annual fiesta.

Governor Pedro Valdecantos Garcia told José Luis Mora, mayor of El Carpio de Tajo, on Monday that he had 10 days to explain why officials in the town had ignored the prohibition. Otherwise the town must pay the fine.

A gubernatorial assistant said that "international and national protests" had moved the governor to ban the goose beheading, which took place on July 25.

In the ceremony, men on horseback race across an open square where geese are tied. The riders attempt to swoop down and tear off the geese's heads.

Algerian Plan Seems to Confirm Shift To Less Doctrinaire Economic Policy

By Nicholas Kristof
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — Algeria's latest economic blueprint, and a new cabinet led by a U.S.-educated prime minister appear to be consolidating this country's movement from socialism toward more private enterprise and a warmer relationship with Western Europe and the United States.

The draft five-year plan for 1985-1989, which the Council of Ministers approved July 2, aims to boost private farming, water supplies, housing and light industry instead of the state-run heavy industry that dominated the economy under President Houari Boumedienne, who died at the end of 1978.

Boumedienne's successor, President Chadli Bendjedid, who was re-elected to another five-year term in January in a national plebiscite with no opposition, selected a cabinet that confirms the transformation.

The new prime minister is Abdelhamid Brahimi, 48, who earned a doctorate in planning and financial management in the United States and for several years headed the Algerian petroleum company's office in Washington.

Mr. Brahimi fought in the war for independence against France, and then served in Paris on the French-Algerian cooperation committee. As minister of planning from

1979 to 1984, he introduced an austerity program, carved up unprofitable state conglomerates into dozens of little companies and spurred the country's 350,000 private businesses by facilitating the importation of equipment and spare parts. He also diversified Algeria's hydrocarbon exports by stimulating condensate and natural gas sales when demand for crude oil dropped.

Also in the new cabinet is Mohamed Abekane, who is in charge of foreign trade. Educated in economics at Rutgers University and the University of Pennsylvania, he has worked as an economics counselor in the Algerian Embassy in Washington.

"You've got to remember the peculiar way Algeria came into being," said a Western diplomat in Algiers, referring to the war for independence that began 30 years ago this fall. "This whole ideology that came out of the war, the socialism, it's part of their identity. But I think they've recognized that the doctrinaire socialism they practiced for 20 years was not meeting their needs and was not efficient."

Unemployment in the nonagricultural sector is about 14 percent. Other observers agree that Algeria, where 60 percent of the population was born after independence in 1962, is outgrowing the trauma and radicalism of the war.

The most obvious manifestation of this change was Mr. Bendjedid's visit to France last year, the first

trip by an Algerian leader to France since independence.

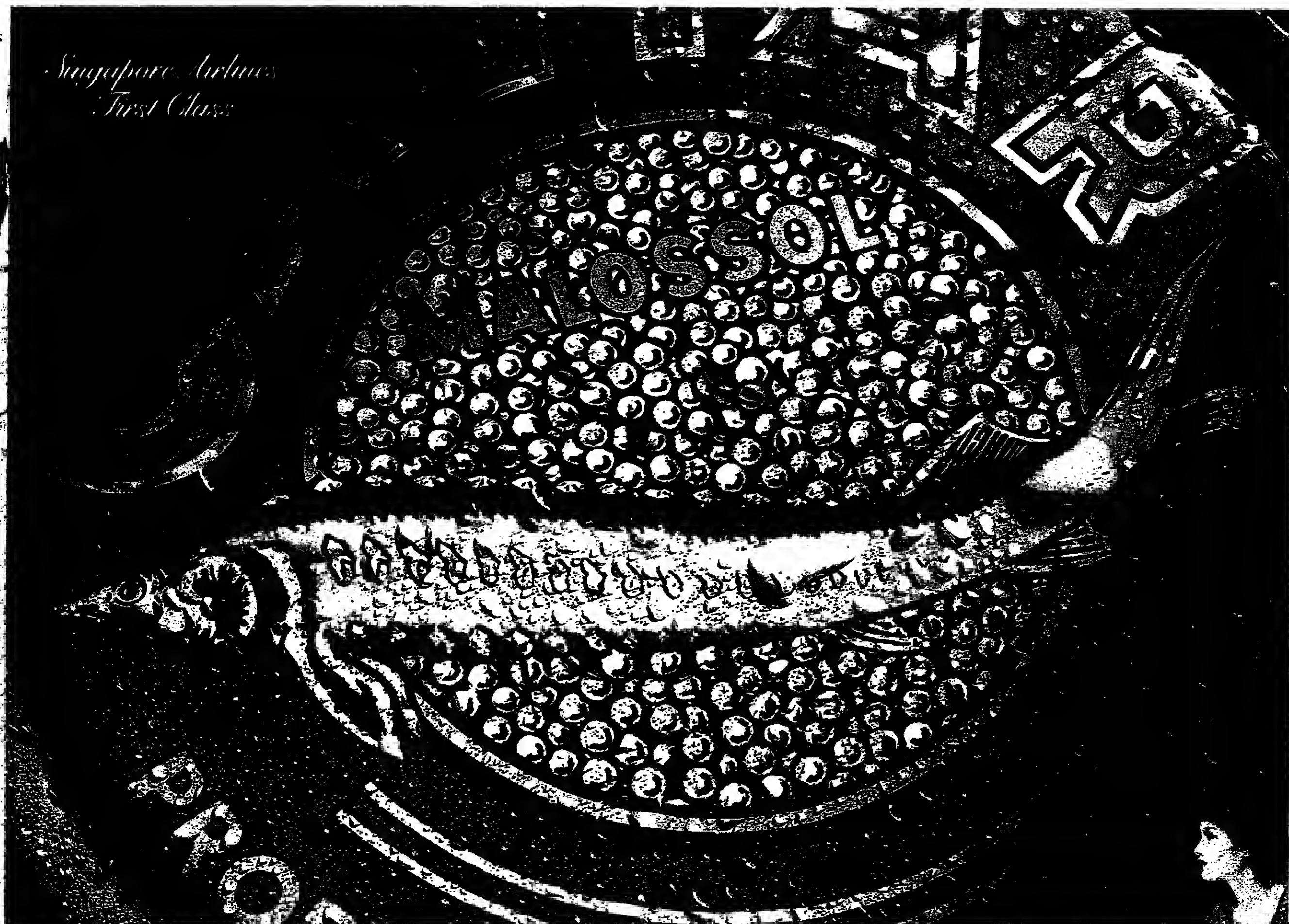
Diplomatic relations with the United States are improving, especially after several high-level exchange visits by cabinet secretaries and Vice President George Bush.

U.S. exports to Algeria are down this year, but Andrew Grossman, U.S. commercial officer in Algiers, blamed the decline on the strong dollar and said he expected bilateral trade to increase.

Domestically as well, the government seems to be softening its line. Private agriculture and business are receiving more support, and an industrial zone at Oran is flourishing. Algerians who wish to import cars or spare parts no longer need to explain how they obtained the hard currency to pay for the deal.

Largely because of the plentiful hydrocarbons, which furnish 98 percent of exports, Algeria seems likely to remain stable. In contrast in neighboring Tunisia and Morocco, where rises in food prices caused riots seven months ago, increases of 10 to 50 percent in bread, egg and cooking-oil prices provoked only a whimper in Algeria last year.

Nevertheless, Algeria will have to contend with its restless youth. The postrevolutionary generation seems impatient with socialist slogans and longs for money and better housing than what is offered at the national average of 3.8 persons per room.



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ARTS / LEISURE

Bayreuth Festival: Troubles in Valhalla of Opera

By James M. Markham

BAYREUTH, West Germany — The journalist pocketed his free press tickets for the festival and made a beeline for the gaggle of agitated Wagner fanatics gathered outside the barnlike red-brick theater. He was immediately enveloped by a score of tense, hard-eyed individuals.

With little ado and no haggling, he retained a "Flying Dutchman" and a "Parsifal" for \$110 each, and then slipped away into a horizon of swaying wheat fields and encroaching, squat suburban homes.

A century ago, after his historic break with Richard Wagner, Friedrich Nietzsche complained of the stuffy, self-important, bored and unmusical "culture Philistines" who frequented the composer's Bayreuth opera festival.

"Eventually, for the edification of posterity," wrote Nietzsche scornfully, "one ought to have a genuine Bayreuthian stuffed, or better yet, preserved in spirit — for spirit is exactly what is lacking — with this label: 'An example of the spirit on which the Reich was founded.'"

Times have changed. There is nothing aloof or bored about the 55,000 Wagner enthusiasts from about 70 nations who this summer will troop to this corner of West Germany — to a town otherwise known for having the biggest cigarette factory in Europe — and listen to opera.

The same holds for some of the best opera singers in the world, who receive contracts on high-banded short notice and get paid far less than elsewhere. They sing at Bayreuth for the honor of being here, not for the money.

"This is the pinnacle," explained



Estes, Lisbeth Balslev in "The Flying Dutchman."

Simon Estes, an American from Centerville, Iowa, who seven years ago became the first black male to sing at Bayreuth and who has the title role in "The Flying Dutchman" this season. "The audience is absolutely quiet; they will strangle themselves to death before they will cough. They are really authorities on Wagner."

Bayreuth is an addiction. Tickets for the festival — which opened Wednesday with a fine "Flying Dutchman" and which runs until Aug. 29 — were sold out eight months ago by mail. Only the highest West German functionaries, such as President Richard von Weizsäcker and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, can crash at the last minute.

In contrast to other, chic music festivals — Salzburg, for example — there is no particular reason to be "seen" at Bayreuth. Men wear smoking jackets and women satin dresses, but more in the spirit of putting on their uniforms than making themselves especially elegant.

Sir Peter's more traditional pro-

duction, however, did not satisfy the critics. Harried by a hostile press — one West German reviewer called it "a potpourri of embarrassments" — Sir Georg, citing his workload and health, withdrew. The brunt of the criticism centered on the production's theatrical inconsistencies and numerous technical flaws. Indeed, revisions of the staging went on right up to the final night's "Götterdämmerung."

After a protracted search, Sir Georg was replaced by Peter Schneider, a Vienna-born conductor who is musical director of the city of Bremen. "One cannot compare the last year of Chéreau with the first year of Hall," argued the soft-spoken Schneider, 45, who said he had concentrated his efforts on "intensifying" the musical performance.

Sir Peter praised his new conductor for spreading "serenity" among the cast and contended, too, that his "Ring" — widely seen as "romantic" as well as traditional — was entitled to a bit more indulgence. "This was a rough sketch," he said of last year's production, "which is what everybody has been doing since 1876."

The British director found solace in the stormy receptions of previous Bayreuth "Rings" in their maiden seasons. By tradition, a "Ring" production has a long run in Bayreuth. "It's like a new interpretation of religion, the first time," he said. "It's heretical at the beginning and gradually it becomes orthodox. That is really the parallel: it is religious."

The undisputed high priest of the Wagner cult is Wolfgang Wagner, the composer's 65-year-old grandson, who runs the festival in the manner of an enlightened despot. An energetic and informal man, who is known around Bayreuth as "Wolfgang," and can speak the local Franconian dialect, Wagner observed that even his grandfather was "completely unsatisfied" with the one "Ring" he put on here.

The grandson took an open and democratic view of the Hall "Ring." "We will see this year and the next if it works," said Wagner. "This will have to be decided by the press and the public. We don't believe in a perfect, finished article like Persil or Coca-Cola. We say we are open to discussion, and the public must confront it. Nowhere else does this happen."

If the refurbished Hall-Schneider "Ring" doesn't stir a controversy this year, a newly opened exhibit on Wagner and the Jews at Wahnfried, the composer's stately residence, will make up the difference.

With photographs, excerpts from Wagner's writings and those of his contemporaries, the exhibit's documentation contends that rabid anti-Semitism such as Wagner's was widespread in the 19th century and was shared by other intellectuals like Goethe, Karl Marx and Bismarck. It also relates that a discouraged Theodor Herzl, the founder of Zionism, while trying to sustain his hopes for a Jewish state in Palestine, was buoyed by performances of Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

Many historians have depicted Wagner, in the words of his biographer Robert W. Gutman, as a "proto-Nazi with a program of racial regeneration," who gave Hitler some of his most nefarious inspirations. The dictator converted Bayreuth into a Nazi cultural shrine.

The text of the revisionist exhibit at Wahnfried takes a different tack on Wagner: "There were many Jews among his closest friends and co-workers." It lists seven Jewish friends and eight Jewish co-workers.



COFFEE GRIND — This carousel in the shape of a coffee-mill is featured in a holiday park at Tripsdrill, near Ludwigsburg, West Germany. Visitors spin round in coffee cups.

'Wild Honey,' a Sweet Bit of Reconstructed Chekhov

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — The only thing better than an old Chekhov play is a new Chekhov play, and that is essentially what we have on the National's Lyttelton stage. Michael Frayn has taken the untitled manuscript found in a bank vault 16 years after Chekhov's death in 1904, called it "Wild Honey" and whittled it into a new shape.

The play is not unknown: Rex Harrison did it at the Royal Court 20 years ago as "Platonov" and it

has turned up elsewhere as "Don Juan in the Russian Manner." But

the advantage of whittling a seven-hour play down to two-and-a-half hours is that you can find in it most of whatever you happen to be looking for, and Frayn was clearly looking for two things: a manic farce in the best traditions of his own "Noises Off" and since this was a first play, some kind of guidelines to the later Chekhov.

Happily, the seedlings for the "Cherry Orchard" are all here: the lovelorn country doctor, the loss of the estate to the new bourgeoisie, the manic student, the merchant bully and the drunken schoolmaster all point the way through the trees to the long hot summer party that somebody will one day start in call Chekhovian.

But that day is not yet, and what we get in the meantime are all the signs of a young playwright trying out various comic sexual entanglements to see which ones are likely to stay the course. True, there are times when Frayn seems in his adaptation to be parodying Chekhov rather than simply translating him: lines like "Silence — somewhere a

fool is being born" and "Sometimes I miss her after lunch — so it's love" suggest an Oxbridge arts revue circa 1960 rather than the long-lost training ground of a master dramatist, but gradually it becomes clear that the intention is to restore the notion of Chekhov as a writer of plays for large casts.

Because the play has more usually been called "Platonov," it has been assumed to be about him: in fact, despite Ian McKellen's marvellously comic turn in that chaotic role of the schoolmaster forever falling over his broken promises, it is now a tragic-farce about 14 people, all of them locked together in a series of disastrous extramarital relationships.

Christopher Morahan has given "Wild Honey" a production of extreme confidence and spectacle (when did you last see a man going under a train on stage?) but he has managed also to give it moments of absolute tranquillity, so that the final lurch into Feydeau bed-hopping farce is made all the funnier by its social desperation: "If you won't stay as my wife, stay as my nurse!"

Sharing the honors with McKellen are Charlotte Cornwell as the land-owning feminist Anna Petrovna, Brewster Mason as the old colonel who could have been a general and Roger Lloyd Pack as a murderous but ultimately murdered local horse thief. Nobody could ever have accused the young Chekhov of dramatic inactivity: from murder to suicide by way of divorce, desertion and firework displays, "Wild Honey" makes that more obvious, and there's a lot of unnecessary camp going on, though Anna Quayle's Madame Dubonnet, stationed halfway from Sarah Bernhard to Bea Lillie, is a constant delight, as is the discovery of Linda-Mae Brewer,

Thirty years after its joyous

opening at the Players, Sandy Wilson's "The Boy Friend" has been made over as Broadway big-band show and put into the Old Vic for a summer season en route to Manchester, the West End and then presumably New York. Curiously enough, Wilson himself, who deeply objected to the Ken Russell movie of "The Boy Friend," has left his name as production supervisor on a treatment that seems to make a similar mistakes in expanding a small show to a point dangerously near puncture. The director of this revival, Christopher Hewett, seems to have at least one eye on the current Broadway success of "My One and Only" in particular and tap-dance nostalgia in general: accordingly there is a sextet of extras draped across the back of Robin Don's cavernous sets, massed-band orchestrations and an awful lot of reprises.

Somebody seems to have forgotten that this was once a little tiny show whose entire score fitted neatly onto two sides of a 10-inch LP: done huge, it has lost much of its subtlety, so that it looks like a minor musical from the 1920s instead of a pointed satire from the 1950s. I'd never realized before that the plot is actually Terence Rattigan's "French Without Tears" in drag rather than anything closer to "The Girl Friend" or the Astaire/Gershwin stage shows of the time, nor had I ever realized quite how little happens in the last 40 minutes.

A staging of this extravagance makes that more obvious, and there's a lot of unnecessary camp going on, though Anna Quayle's Madame Dubonnet, stationed halfway from Sarah Bernhard to Bea Lillie, is a constant delight, as is the discovery of Linda-Mae Brewer,

the most electric musical talent I've seen since Liza Minnelli.

To the King's Head has come a musical version of "The Towering Inferno" — not, as you might expect, forming the climax to a Mad Brooks sequel to "Springtime for Hitler," but rather as the climax to "Six for Gold." Written by Warner Brown (who did "The Biography Girl") a couple of seasons ago) and composed by Michael Reed, this is an ambitious sequence of six interlinked 40-minute musicals performed in sets of three at alternating performances and concerned with vaudeville nostalgia and the power of secrecy.

The first three shows are set in England and built around music-halls, waxwork displays and the modern theater; the second set is American-based and deals with a potential pope from Milwaukee who once lived with an aqueduct queen (she's all in one show); the opening of the Chrysler building in 1930 and a skyscraper fire in Manhattan 1984. As that might seem adventurous, and it is blessedly, Rosemary Leach in a sextet of considerable versatility.

But the score is not strong, the choreography is halting, and I feel the second set wishing they'd settled for just one of the plots and built that into a full-scale musical. With every second mainstream London theater now given over to lap-dance theater, the time is indeed ripe for a cool look at the nostalgia business; but in all the feverish activity of "Six for Gold" (directed with agility by Tony Craven), nobody seems to have had the time to think through to the end.

Joseph B. Prosser

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INSIGHTS

The Two Germanys' 20-Year 'Traffic in Human Beings'

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Two decades ago, Erich Mende started buying political prisoners from East Germany. He wanted it kept secret. At the time, he went around to the offices of East Germany's main magazines, newspapers and television stations to explain the delicate nature of the transactions and to ask them to maintain silence.

"We had the hope then to get a few thousand prisoners," said Mr. Mende, who was then deputy chancellor and minister for German relations, but only if it remained secret. A clause in his agreement with East Berlin said that any publication would mean the end of it.

Mr. Mende's entreaties were effective. Even one of the liberated political prisoners took an oath of silence and tried to sell his story to West German publications, he was huffed by the editors.

The methods of winning the liberation of political prisoners in East Germany have become more sophisticated since 1963, when Ludwig Rehlinger, a Bonn official, nervously delivered an envelope containing 180,000 Deutsche marks in a Berlin subway as the down payment for the first consignment of eight inmates. The process is now a well-institutionalized business in East Germany, and West German payments for raw materials, like oil and copper, are said to be taken into account in the Communists' five-year plans.

But there is still little publicity. With occasional exceptions that do little more than con-

firm the rule, West German politicians and the press shrink from debating the ethical and even strategic implications of what is going on. What is literally the selling of East Germans to West Germany is enveloped in secrecy, myth and silence.

Now retired and working on his memoirs, Mr. Mende, 67, is a lonely voice in Bonn denouncing what he calls "a traffic in human beings that is very close to a slave trade."

He notes that when the business started, at the instigation of a cash-bungy East German, Bonn and East Berlin had no diplomatic relations, making extraordinary procedures understandable.

BUT, he says, since the 1973 treaty normalizing ties between the two Germanys, the under-the-table commerce has become repugnant and politically questionable. "We are removing so-called oppositional elements and normalizing the coercive Communist state," he said. "We are sterilizing resistance to the Communists."

"Honecker will come in September," he said of the planned autumn visit by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party chief, "and he will be honored as a head of state, and behind him will come the man with the suitcases to pick up the cash."

The solid West German consensus behind the transactions has been cemented by the involvement of the major parties. The policy was started by the Christian Democrats, resumed by the Social Democrats and, under Chancellor Helmut Kohl, continued by the Christian Demo-

crats. There are, as well, powerful humanitarian arguments in its favor.

"We know that this is trafficking in human beings, but we support any reasonable way to get people free," said Uta Giersch, who spent seven years in an East German prison and now heads the West German organization of former prisoners. "We are blackmailed on humanitarian grounds. It's macabre."

In the 1960s the political prisoners released from East German jails were mainly venerable Christian Democrats and Social Democrats who had resisted the imposition of communism in the Soviet Zone of Germany at the end of the war. Today, according to a knowledgeable official, about 70 percent are East Germans who have been convicted of trying to flee the country. Most are in their 20s or 30s.

Since the 1960s, about 22,000 political prisoners have been liberated, according to various sources, but their exact cost is a matter of some mystery. In a book on the subject, Michel Meyer, a French journalist, reckoned that by 1976 Bonn had paid 761 million Deutsche marks for about 11,000 prisoners; at stable prices, this would mean 1.5 billion marks, or \$54 million at the current rate of exchange, for the 22,000.

The human trade, though, extends well beyond political prisoners. For years the West German government has also paid considerable sums to the East Germans to expedite so-called family reunifications, a generously interpreted rubric that has brought 293,000 people to West Germany since the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

This year alone more than 25,000 East Germans have been allowed out. By all accounts, this commerce has been subject to enormous inflation.

The Springer newspaper chain, which has benefited from systematic leaks on the drama of East German asylum-seekers, reported that Bonn paid \$1.8 million in July to win the freedom of 55 East Germans who had taken refuge in the West German Mission in East Berlin. It cited the figure of \$180,000 for the liberation of the niece of East Germany's prime minister, Willi Stoph, after she and her family had held up in the West German Embassy in Prague last March.

WOLFGANG Vogel, a cosmopolitan East Berlin lawyer who has negotiated virtually all the exchanges, has justified the trade on the ground that West Germany must compensate East Germany for the "damage" political prisoners have inflicted on its "socialist order." In the case of legally approved emigrants, the East German government contends it must be compensated for the cost of the departing citizens' education.

These elegant arguments cannot mask moments of unease. Klaus Boelling, a former West German envoy to East Berlin, recounted that hard-liners in the East German government managed in 1973 to halt the traffic in political prisoners, maintaining it was giving communism a bad name. A meeting in May 1973 between Mr. Honecker and Herbert Wehner, a senior Social Democratic figure, succeeded in reopening the tap, according to Mr. Boelling.

For Bonn politicians, the pitfalls of hush-hush dealings with secret slush funds were highlighted this year when Egon Franke, a former Social Democratic minister for German relations, and his top aide, Edgar Hirt, were indicted for being unable to account for \$2 million in ministry funds.

There is no suggestion in the indictment for "breach of trust" that Mr. Franke pocketed the money. But the case disclosed sloppy bookkeeping and highly dubious expenditures, such as a \$3,000 festivity for Mr. Vogel, the East Berlin lawyer, and \$20,000 for renovating the offices of his West Berlin counterpart, who was also indicted. In the ministry budget, the renovations were listed as "humanitarian efforts."

Even so, like the larger traffic in human beings, the Franke scandal has become a non-subject for the West German press. So, too, has Romania's entry into the human trade. Since a 1978 visit to Bucharest by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the financially weak Romanian government has been doing a brisk business selling ethnic Germans to Bonn — for cash.

Many of the East German beneficiaries of Bonn's largesse are alive to the moral ambiguities of their situation, particularly since in recent months the East German churches have launched appeals to their flocks to remain and make a better country.

"We know it's not right," said Gisela Helling, who spent 18 months in an East German jail in a cell not far from her husband's before both their



Erich Mende

freedom was bought. "But we think that the good that was done for us should be done for others. Our view was always that we were not martyrs, that you only live once. Otherwise, we should have stayed."



Sir Eric Gairy reads papers at his headquarters in St. George's.

Party Fights in Grenada May Aid Gairy Comeback

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — As Grenada prepares for its first elections in eight years, the strongest contender appears to be a party led by the former prime minister, Sir Eric Gairy, who is widely remembered as corrupt and repressive.

Sir Eric, 62, has become a formidable force not because of renewed popularity but because at least three other parties threaten to split the vote, according to Grenadians and foreign diplomats.

The United States and many of Grenada's business and religious leaders have been encouraging the leaders of the three parties, all of whom are pro-Western centrists, to join in a coalition against Sir Eric's Grenada United Labor Party.

But the three parties are at loggerheads over how many candidates from each party would be put forward on a joint slate for the 15 seats that make up the Parliament.

No date has been set for the elections, but officials have said they will be held this year. Many Grenadians say they wish the elections would be delayed.

They are still dazed, they say, from the violence last fall that brought the People's Revolutionary Government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to an end and from the invasion by the United States that followed.

"Many of us feel we don't want elections now," said Marva Gwenneth Evans, a senior civil servant in the Ministry of Trade. "It's too soon. It's as if we just had a molar tooth removed. The pain is still there."

Otto George, who served as the highest-ranking civil servant in the Ministry of Health for a decade, said: "We've had such bad experiences with politicians."

Mrs. Evans added: "Most of us would rather see the interim government in place for another five years."

Loren E. Lawrence, the senior U.S. diplomat in Grenada, is among those who think elections should be held as soon as possible. "My guess," he said, "is that very little of the private American investment money that we hope to see come here will actually come here until there's an elected government."

TWO former members of the leftist government say they are considering fielding candidates for the election. But they are regarded as having little chance of success.

At a meeting of a women's group here recently, Mr. Lawrence said the United States was not supporting any candidate. But he said: "We would like to see a fairly elected, honest, democratic form of government. Otherwise, I suspect Congress would pull us out of here very fast."

In an interview, Mr. Lawrence said "nothing would help the left wing reorganize faster" than a victory by Sir Eric.

Leslie Pierre, who edits the Grenadian Voice, the island's weekly newspaper, said if Sir Eric were elected, "there could quite possibly be almost civil war" because the leftists "will try to remove him again." Mr. Pierre spent more than two years in jail during Mr. Bishop's rule.

Sir Eric dominated Grenadian politics for 25 years until his removal in 1979 by Mr.

Bishop. Many Grenadians say Sir Eric became wealthy during his years in power and maintained control with a group of strong-arm men known as the Mongoose Gang. He lived in exile in the United States until early this year.

Sir Eric said in a recent interview that he would pursue a policy of Western-style democracy. But many Grenadians see both him and the recent leftist government as extremists.

Sir Eric said he hoped that the United States and Britain would establish military bases on Grenada and that the new airport being completed here would be named Ronald Reagan International Airport.

Grenadians say that the moderate parties are not as well organized as Sir Eric's party and none have as unshakable a following. They estimate that Sir Eric, who was knighted in 1977, might get as much as 25 percent of the vote and that none of the others running aloe could equal that.

SINCE early this year, Herbert Blaize, a lawyer who has run against Sir Eric since the 1950s and has also been prime minister, has been trying to form a coalition of the main moderate parties.

He has won the allegiance of Francis Alexander, leader of the Grenada Democratic Movement. Mr. Alexander lived abroad for more than 10 years and served as a deputy law school dean in Barbados before returning to Grenada in December.

But Mr. Blaize and Mr. Alexander have been unable to reach a compromise with the other leading moderate party, the National Democratic Party led by George I. Brizan, a teacher in Grenadian public schools.

The three moderate leaders agree that Mr. Blaize would be their choice as prime minister. "The basic stumbling block is the sharing of the seas among the three parties," said Mr. Brizan.

While the moderates have been trying to reach a compromise, Sir Eric has been selecting candidates to present to the voters. Unlike the other party leaders, Sir Eric says he does not intend to try for election himself.

But he says that if his party wins, as he expects, he, as president of the party, will determine who is named prime minister. Furthermore, he expects the prime minister to follow his instructions.

"I am the senior political statesman in the area," Sir Eric said. "Nobody else has my experience."

Sir Eric does not make clear why he is not personally trying for office. But he said that after winning, it was likely that one of his successful candidates would resign from office. The vacancy would require a special election and "if I'm interested, I might run."

Grenadians say that Sir Eric would be assured of winning the seat and then could easily become prime minister.

Before he was overthrown by the leftists, Sir Eric owned several houses, hotels, restaurants, a boutique and a beauty parlor on Grenada. He has not been able to get them back from the interim government, which says there is some question about how he acquired the property.

Sir Eric said the interim government was also demanding that he repay more than \$66,000 in travel expenses during his last term as prime minister.

Government Tries to Help Lonely Hearts of China

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — "Twenty-eight-year-old miner, good-looking, healthy, interested in literature and calligraphy, earning \$44 a month, no family burdens, seeks kindhearted, healthy unmarried woman of similar looks and age. Please send recent photograph."

The notice, placed by Chen Xin, a miner in Henan province, was just one of 10 advertisements for a spouse in a recent issue of the newspaper China Youth. Such advertisements cost more than a week's wages for the average Chinese worker, but it is not too much for a lonely man with few other prospects of finding a wife.

Before Mao died in 1976, young Chinese were urged to devote their energies to the nation and the Communist Party. They were supposed to marry late and to demand a good ideological attitude in choosing a spouse. But with such Maoist attitudes behind them, more young people are worrying about getting married. A quiet desperation has seized some older ones who lost their prime years toiling on farms during the Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976.

Their plight has been recognized by the Chinese leadership, including the party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, and the senior economic planner, Chen Yun, who called the number of single people over 30 "not an insignificant social problem" for China. They urged the party, the National Women's Federation and the state-run trade unions to become involved — that is, to start matchmaking.

The task is formidable. Beijing has 100,000 single people 30 to 40 years old. Shanghai has 127,000. The situation is worse in rural areas, as a letter to the newspaper China Daily suggested this month.

Zhou Mingnan wrote from Nanchang in Jiangxi province about the despair of a schoolmate, now 32, who was sent from Shanghai to rural Jiangxi in the Cultural Revolution and who is still teaching school there 14 years later.

"In such a small place," Miss Zhou wrote, "it is not easy for her to look for a suitable partner. So it is a serious problem, not only in big cities, but also in small towns and the countryside. I want to make an appeal on behalf of those over 30 to the social organizations concerned: Show great concern for them and help them."

In old China, marriages were usually arranged by parents, until the Communist government prohibited such interference. The custom has not entirely changed. A survey of 462 couples in the industrial city of Tianjin last year found that more than 80 percent were introduced through friends or colleagues and 10 percent were handled by parents. Fewer than 9 percent found their own spouses.

Despite some liberalization in recent years, China is still a stratified society in which young people find it hard to meet and socialize easily with the opposite sex. There are no bars or other hangouts where single people can go in the evening. Privacy is rare. Because of the housing shortage, most young Chinese live with their parents or in communal dormitories at their jobs. Yet being married remains the socially acceptable status.

In June, several thousand young people were invited to a mixer at the Palace of Culture in Beijing. Some tried dancing with each other at arm's length. More sat on the sidelines and watched the state fox trot, which was considered immoral when they were growing up. Retired workers designated as chaperones hustled about trying to break the ice with movies, games and a calligraphy contest.

Last month, 1,200 single people over 30 were invited to gather at the Temple of Heaven Park in Beijing and dance to an amateur orchestra from the Beijing Computer Co. Afterward, 140 couples agreed to see each other again.

Marriage introduction bureaus run by the Communist Youth League and the women's federation are also busy, although many Chinese are too shy to use them except as a last resort. Even then they tend to arrive accompanied by relatives or friends.

Beijing's first and largest marriage bureau opened four years ago in the Chaoyang district. About 900 of the 11,000 applicants have reported getting married. The bureau director, Xu Jiashe, said: "Some people don't like others to know how they got married, so they don't tell us."

Mr. Xu said the majority of applicants were about 30 years old, although "quite a few people" were in their 40s and one man was 72.

The applicants pay two yuan (about 87 cents) and fill out a four-page questionnaire with details such as age, class background, education, occupation and family. A smaller card, with photograph attached, lists the qualities they want in a mate. If they have not found someone after three introductions, they must enroll again. The bureau arranges tea parties, excursions and other get-togethers to make the blind dates less painful.

"People come here to find partners because they feel it is difficult to find someone in society," Mr. Xu said. "But frankly, some of them set their sights too high. If it is difficult out in society with their high standards, it will be difficult here."

He said that women tended to ask for men

who were talented and educated and that men sought women who were younger and attractive.

A 31-year-old woman who came to the bureau, a metallurgical worker, asked for a husband who was "morally decent, above average in looks, with an education and unpretentious manner, to be a good friend and teacher to me."

An earlier survey of unmarried workers of both sexes at a lathe factory in Nanjing found that 90 percent wanted spouses without sexual experience, suggesting the importance that China still attaches to premarital chastity. But a good ideological attitude, the supreme gift under Mao, seldom is requested anymore.

Some single people, reluctant to expose them-

selves to public scrutiny, use others as go-betweens. The advertisements in China Youth included one taken out by Han Chunxia, a schoolteacher in Inner Mongolia, who said her 25-year-old cousin, a factory worker, was seeking a "well-built, good-mannered, independent-minded, hard-working" man no older than 30, preferably a nonsmoker. Miss Han offered to pass on letters and photographs from prospective suitors.

An overemphasis on late marriage has contributed to the problem. The marriage law published in 1980 has now set the minimum marriage age at 22 for men and 20 for women, although it is two years younger for some ethnic

Donovan Case: A Maze of Investigations

By Robert E. Kessler
New York Times Service

HUNTINGTON, New York — Federal law enforcement agents are looking into a private "counterinvestigation" of federal officials and news reporters who investigated the U.S. secretary of labor, Raymond J. Donovan.

The counterinvestigation was initiated two years ago by Mr. Donovan's former company, the Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, New Jersey, and used at least 10 private detectives, most of them former FBI agents.

The current investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the federal Organized Crime Strike Force in Brooklyn, New York, was triggered by a political science graduate student at the University of Oklahoma who was working on his doctoral dissertation.

As part of his research, the student, Frank Smist Jr., was given material that had been compiled in the counterinvestigation by a private detective hired by the Schiavone company.

The material, including handwritten memoranda, reports and correspondence, was passed along with the company's approval in

situation said that they had been questioned by the FBI.

Among the subjects being studied as a result of the material turned over by Mr. Smist, according to sources familiar with the case, are the following:

- Whether there were illegal leaks of information from the staff of the special prosecutor, who was bringing witnesses before the Brooklyn grand jury.
- Whether the staff of the Senate Labor Committee, which was also investigating allegations that Mr. Donovan had underworld ties, was illegally bugged or wiretapped.
- Whether an illegally recorded tape or material transcribed from the tape was used at a White House meeting at which Mr. Reagan was present, to discredit a Senate Republican staff member heading the committee's investigation of Mr. Donovan.

Mr. Schiavone, the head of Mr. Donovan's old company, said that he paid for the counterinvestigation in 1982 to uncover and stop the source of what he said were smear stories linking Mr. Donovan and the Schiavone company to organized crime.

"I'm concerned about myself, my family ... in addition to Mr. Donovan. I'm tired of being a whipping boy," Mr. Schiavone said in explaining his motivation in initiating the counterinvestigation. "A citizen has a right to investigate ... within the bounds of legality."

Mr. Schiavone denied that anything illegal was done during the investigation he sponsored. Mr. Smist "saw ghosts where there were none," Mr. Schiavone said.

THEODORE Geiser of Newark, the Schiavone lawyer who oversaw the counterinvestigation, said "there must be a shortage of crime in Brooklyn" for the strike force to be bothering with the Smist material. Mr. Geiser said that it was unusual but not improper to investigate the investigators.

He acknowledged that, several weeks before the murder of the grand jury witness, he had received from a Schiavone investigator the confidential portion of an FBI report identifying that witness.

The witness was Frederick Furino, a former New Jersey Teamster Union official who had been identified by an FBI informant as a "bagman" carrying payoffs between Mr. Donovan and another Teamster official in the 1960s. Mr. Furino denied the allegation, according to the confidential material.

But he then flunked an FBI lie detector test when he repeated his denial. A month later, in June 1982, his body was found in the trunk of his car on a Manhattan street. There was a single bullet wound in his head. Investigators have never solved the crime or determined why Mr. Furino was killed.

So much material was compiled in the private detective's counterinvestigation of officials and reporters who had investigated the labor secretary that it took 26 hours for the graduate student to photocopy all of it.

the hope that Mr. Smist would write about what company officials considered to be harassment of Mr. Donovan by federal investigators and reporters.

There was so much material that it took him 26 hours to photocopy. Mr. Smist, a Republican and supporter of President Ronald Reagan, said during an interview at his apartment in Norman, Oklahoma, where he is now living.

But Mr. Smist said he became more concerned by the tactics being used by some of the counterinvestigators than by those used by the investigators of Mr. Donovan. After reviewing the records and interviewing some of the counterinvestigators, he turned the material over to the strike force, the FBI and several news organizations, including Newsday.

Ronald Schiavone, head of the construction company, said he paid for the inquiry into Mr. Donovan's investigators. He denied that there had been any wrongdoing or that Mr. Donovan had played a role in the counterinvestigation.

TWO years after a special federal prosecutor completed his investigation of Mr. Donovan, some of the issues in the case remain unresolved.

The special prosecutor, Leon Silverman, and a grand jury in Brooklyn investigated allegations that Mr. Donovan had links to organized crime. But Mr. Silverman concluded in two separate reports, in June and in September of 1982, that there was "insufficient credible evidence to prosecute" Mr. Donovan.

Two witnesses in the original Donovan investigation were killed, but federal authorities have never conclusively established whether the murders were related to the Donovan case. One of the issues in the current inquiry is whether a leaked confidential FBI report naming one of the witnesses played any part in his subsequent murder.

Laura Brevetti, a prosecutor with the federal strike force, confirmed that she had "received the material from Mr. Smist and am looking into it." She declined further comment.

A spokesman for the FBI in Washington, Lane Bonder, said that the bureau would have no comment. Several of those familiar with the

declined comment on how he had obtained the FBI report.

Mr. Smist said that Mr. Sharer had also told him on several occasions that he used a hugging device left in the Senate Labor Committee office to illegally tape-record conversations. In several of the conversations, a member of the staff of Senator Orrin Hatch, a Utah Republican who is on the Labor Committee, leaked information damaging to Mr. Donovan to newspaper reporters, Mr. Smist said.

Robert Flynn, an attorney for Mr. Schiavone, said that he had instructed Mr. Sharer that it was legal in the District of Columbia to conceal a tape recorder on his body and tape conversations. Mr. Flynn said that, as far as he knew, that was the only taping Mr. Sharer did. Mr. Sharer could not be reached for comment. His attorney, John Hooker, said that Mr. Sharer had done nothing illegal.

Some of the taped material Mr. Sharer recorded was used by Mr. Donovan at a White House confrontation with Mr. Hatch at which Mr. Reagan was present. Mr. Smist said that Mr. Sharer had told him. Spokesmen for Mr. Hatch and Mr. Donovan said the two denied ever attending meetings at which such taped material was used. Mr. Donovan also declined to comment on the material Mr. Smist obtained. Bill Hart, a spokesman for the White House, said that it also would have no comment.

The Schiavone records that Mr. Smist obtained also contain notations of attempts by Schiavone's private detectives to contact the special prosecutor's main investigator; statements that sources at the FBI in Washington and New York were talking with Mr. Schiavone's private detectives about the Donovan investigation; and a warning from one Schiavone investigator that some of his colleagues were in danger of breaking the law.

Robert Shortley, the main private detective hired by Mr. Schiavone, denied that he or anyone else had hired committed illegal acts. Mr. Shortley said that many of the notes Mr. Smist received were open to misinterpretation since they were in his handwriting and undated. Mr. Shortley said that he himself had had difficulty in deciphering their contents two years later.

A bugging device was reportedly left in the office of the Senate Labor Committee several times to tape-record conversations illegally. In some of the conversations a Senate staff member was said to have leaked information damaging to Donovan.

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SPORTS

A Tantalizing Gamble in Aging Artistry

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — When a man enters his 30th summer, the dreaded landmark of withered sporting age, he must expect to be put on trial for a new beginning in a new land.

That is precisely the challenge facing Mario Alberto Kempes. The goal-scoring idol of Argentina's 1978 World Cup triumph, faded and bedeviled by perennial injuries, Kempes has less than one

ROB HUGHES

week and possibly two matches in which to rekindle enough of his prime to persuade London's Tottenham Hotspur to sign him up.

He has already reminded Tottenham of his predatory nature, scoring three times during the first half of a game in Norway last weekend, Sjørdahl, the opposition, was a less than severe test, as the final score of 9-0 demonstrated.

But Kempes failed to finish the 90 minutes, and by the time the Spurs' pre-season tour ends in Nice on Monday he will have to show he can summon the fitness to withstand the rigors of England's 10-month season.

The gamble, if taken, will be intriguing.

At his best, seven years ago, Kempes touched greatness. He outscored everyone at the World Cup, and in the final against the Netherlands became Argentina's man of destiny by scoring two goals and creating the third for Daniel Berti.

The team, geared to breathless attacking play and with the quick wits of Leopoldo Luque and Ossie Ardiles and Berti around him, was perfectly suited to Kempes. Inspired, he blossomed into that rarity among modern players — an individual whose style would be recognizable in silhouette.

A graceful, thoroughbred mover with a streaming mane of black hair, he launched himself from midfield on devastatingly quick and agile slalom runs, piercing defenses by sheer surprise.

His composure was extraordinary, his reflexes and courage there for all to see.

And when his left foot struck out for goal, the sound and effect were those of a rifle shot.

Above all, his instinct and timing were all but perfect. But as he himself admitted three years ago, a soccer player cannot live forever on memories.

His struggles, both for motivation and against a catalog of injuries that could commit his files to a medical museum, began almost immediately after that World Cup.

Looking back, he thinks his troubles began with the abnormally long period of concentration before that 1978 tournament in Argentina. "For two months we had to forget everything else that made up a normal life," he recalls.

That messed us up, that and having no adequate holiday afterward. A lot of it is in the mind, and it didn't stop with the final. Then came the celebrations, the parties, the interviews day and night — and for me, the almost immediate return to Valencia in Spain to begin the new season.

The mind was stale, the body overplayed. A nagging succession of pulled muscles seemed to mature into long-term ailments requiring surgery, and when he played his last critics suggested the stimulants that had caused him to run with such vivacity at the World Cup had worn off.

Either that, they said, or the late nights.

As calm as his finishing in front of goal, he dismissed the accusation of drugs, pointing out that no Argentine had failed a dope test. And the nightclubbing?

"Lies, more lies. I had my best games for Valencia when I was single and did go out a lot. Nobody complained then. But when my form went off, even though I was married and went out only on say, a Monday night, the lies exaggerated everything."

Even so, with the famous burst of pace seemingly beyond him and the frequent absences, Valencia was glad to sell him to River Plate

in Buenos Aires where, for an agreed fee of \$3.5 million, he was to be the catalyst of a new team to appease the Argentine club's fans for the departure of their god, Diego Maradona.

But River Plate defaulted on the monthly instalments, and within a year Kempes was back in Valencia.

The following season brought a brief resurrection of the real Kempes, and Valencia celebrated by beating Arsenal in the 1981 Cup Winners' Cup final. Skills that had sprung from a typical Argentine beginning, kicking a tin can in the streets of Bell Ville, were revived. But, alas, only temporarily.

In the 1982 World Cup, his third, Kempes was a peripheral figure out on the left wing. None of those searing bursts of acceleration, no goals, no inspiration.

Finally, this summer, Valencia is ready to cut its losses and release a player it has seen riddled with injuries.

Enter Tottenham, seeking replacements for Alan Brazil, who transferred to Manchester United, and for Steve Archibald, who has replaced Maradona at Barcelona.

Spurs' dialogue with the Argentine never wavered during the Falklands war. Ardiles, despite a near-crippling broken leg, remains, and although Ricardo Villa — the big, broody but occasionally magnificent center-forward — has returned home, the club is satisfied that Argentine imports are value for money.

But as Kempes — and Maradona and Cruyff and Simonsen and borders of others — can tell

Tottenham chairman, is a keen advocate of foreign blood's reinvigorating the English league. He will rapidly tie the knot with Kempes's agent if the Argentine proves his appetite and stamina.

Meanwhile, Scholar has been explaining the fiscal facts of life by which Tottenham lost its argument, but prolific striker, Archibald.

"But the tax system means Archibald will be earning a net wage five or six times bigger in Barcelona than he'd have got here," says the millionaire, who knows all there is to know about income tax.

Archibald's remuneration, reportedly an annual signing-on fee of £100,000, a living allowance of £10,000 a month and huge match bonuses, places Barcelona, which claims it is one-seventh of the wage the much-injured Maradona took from it.

"Let's face it," comments Scholar, "the financial contrast between Barcelona and Tottenham is so vast it's frightening." Barcelona takes in almost £1 million per home game; Spurs' record receipts were a fifth of that for the UEFA Cup final last May.

But as Kempes — and Maradona and Cruyff and Simonsen and borders of others — can tell



Ed Etzel, gold-medal rifle

Archibald, there is a price to pay for everything. Goal-scoring is far easier for licensed thugs purporting to be soccer defenders.

Money in the bank is all fine, providing you remain fit enough to walk in and collect it.

Seaver's 3-Hitter, Homers by Luzinski, Law Power White Sox to 7-0 Triumph

United Press International
CHICAGO — Tom Seaver pitched a three-hit shutout and Greg Luzinski and Vance Law hit three-run first-inning home runs Monday night to power the Chicago White Sox to a 7-0 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Seaver (10-6) walked none and struck out four in his third shutout

of the season and 59th of his career, which now includes 283 victories. The 39-year-old right-hander faced 29 batters, two over the minimum.

The only Red Sox hit was a first-inning single by Dwight Evans, a leadoff double in the third by Rich Gedman and a one-out pinch single by Glenn Hoffman in the ninth. Seaver retired 19 straight men between the hits by Gedman and Hoffman.

The White Sox knocked out Al Nipper (3-4) in the first. Carlton Fisk drew a one-out walk and Harold Baines followed with a single. Luzinski then hit his 10th home run of the year, a shot over the center-field wall. Greg Walker and Ron Kittle then singled back-to-back; after Roy Smalley forced Kittle at second, Vance Law put a ball into the left-field stand for his 13th home run and a 6-0 lead. Nipper was finally relieved by Rich Gale.

Seaver said the six-run first-inning lead didn't change his style. "The runs, as far as I'm concerned, are academic," he said. "They don't affect how I pitch. I focused a long time ago on Bill Hoedes, who was one of the most important men in my life in professional baseball, that it doesn't matter if it's 10-0 or 1-0. I've benefited from that for 17 years."

Seaver pitched for Hoedes, who managed the New York Mets from 1968 until his death before the 1972 season. Seaver won 79 games and a Cy Young Award during that span.

Rangers 5, Orioles 1
In Baltimore, Ned Yost hit a three-run homer and Larry Parrish

added a bases-empty home run to back the four-hit pitching of Frank Tanana and left Texas past the Orioles, 5-1. Tanana improved to 10-10 while Mike Flanagan dropped to 9-10.

Royals 7, Blue Jays 4
In Toronto, Steve Balboni's three-run homer and John Wathan's home run with no one aboard powered Kansas City to a 7-4 decision over the Blue Jays. The Royals have won 10 of their last 13 games, while Toronto took its seventh loss in eight games. Charlie Leibrandt worked 6½ innings, allowing four runs on seven hits and improving to 5-4.

Yankees 4, Brewers 3
In New York, Dennis Rasmussen and Dave Righetti combined on a seven-hit lead to the Yankees past Milwaukee, 4-3. Rasmussen (5-3) went seven innings; Righetti pitched the final two innings for his 16th save of the year. New York took the lead for good on fourth-inning sacrifice flies by Don Baylor and Toby Harrah.

Twins 9, Mariners 5
In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti drove in three runs with his first home since May 26, while Kent Hrbek and Tim Lincecum in two runs apiece to lead Minnesota's 9-5 triumph over Seattle. Pete Filson (6-2) allowed four runs in his 6½ innings as the Twins won their fourth straight. Louie Jim Beattie (9-11) lasted only 4½ innings.

Angels 5, A's 4
In Oakland, California, Juan Beniquez hit a home run with one out in the top of the 12th inning to lift California over the A's, 5-4. Beniquez's sixth homer of the year was a line drive over the left-field fence and came off reliever Bill Caubill (8-4). Doug Corbett gave up the tying run in the ninth, but then held Oakland scoreless for three innings to raise his record to 3-1. Luis Sanchez pitched the 12th for his 10th save.

Padres 12, Dodgers 0
In the National League, in San

Diego, Dave Dravecky allowed only Bill Russell's one-out double in the seventh in recording the first one-hitter of his career and leading the Padres to a 12-0 rout over Los Angeles. Dravecky (8-3) struck out four and walked four in pitching his second complete game in seven starts since coming out of the bullpen last month. It marked the third straight game in which San Diego pitchers have held the opposition scoreless. The Padres have not given up a run in the last 10½ innings; the Dodgers have not scored an earned run in their last 42 innings.

Cardinals 3, Mets 1
In St. Louis, Tito Landrum's two-run home run with one out in the 10th gave the Cardinals a 3-1 decision over New York, extending the team's winning streak to four games. It was the first loss for the Mets in 17 extra-inning games, going back to last season.

Cubs 3, Phillies 2
In Chicago, Jody Davis broke a 1-1 tie by doubling home Leon Durham with two outs in the sixth to lift the Cubs to their fourth straight victory, 3-2 over Philadelphia. Dennis Eckersley (5-6) won for the fourth time in his last five starts. Lee Smith earned his 22d save.

Expos 3, Pirates 1
In Pittsburgh, Gary Carter's two-run homer capped a three-run ninth that made Montreal a 3-1 victor over the Pirates, who have lost five in a row. Carter's 21st home run of the year came off Kent Tekulve, who had relieved Rick Rhoden.

Astros 4, Braves 3
In Houston, Phil Garner's pinch single scored Jerry Mumphrey from second with two outs in the ninth to give the Astros a 4-3 squeaker over Atlanta. Mumphrey had led off with a single, and moved to second on Enos Cabell's sacrifice bunt. Dave Smith (1-2) pitched two innings of perfect relief for the victory. Donnie Moore (1-2) took the loss.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

Medals	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	1	4	0	5
West Germany	1	1	3	5
Canada	0	1	0	1
China	0	1	1	2
Australia	0	1	1	2
France	0	1	1	2
Soviet Union	0	1	1	2
Japan	0	0	2	2
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Medals	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	1	4	0	5
West Germany	1	1	3	5
Canada	0	1	0	1
China	0	1	1	2
Australia	0	1	1	2
France	0	1	1	2
Soviet Union	0	1	1	2
Japan	0	0	2	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	2
Sweden	0	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	1	1

Medals	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	1	4	0	5
West Germany	1	1	3	5
Canada	0	1	0	1
China	0	1	1	2
Australia	0	1	1	2
France	0	1	1	2
Soviet Union	0	1	1	2
Japan	0	0	2	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	2
Sweden	0	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	1	1

Medals	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	1	4	0	5
West Germany	1	1	3	5
Canada	0	1	0	1
China	0	1	1	2
Australia	0	1	1	2
France	0	1	1	2
Soviet Union	0	1	1	2
Japan	0	0	2	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	2
Sweden	0	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	1	1

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United States	1	4	0	5
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France	0	1	1	2
Soviet Union	0	1	1	2
Japan	0	0	2	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	2
Sweden	0	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	1	1

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Australia	0	1	1	2
France	0	1	1	2
Soviet Union	0	1	1	2
Japan	0	0	2	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	2
Sweden	0	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	1	1

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Saito, Japan, bye.

SPORTS

Gross Sets Second Swimming Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—With his second world-record performance of the Summer Olympics, West German swimmer Michael Gross became the first double gold medal winner of the Games late Monday, by his victory in the 100-meter butterfly relay by a margin of a second.

U.S. anchorman Bruce Hayes led off Gross by four-hundredths of a second to win the relay in a world-record time of 7 minutes, 56.99 seconds. Even so, Gross's split was 1:46.89; his world record in the distance, set Sunday, is 47.44.

In the second day of competition, the United States continued its overall medals lead with three golds on Monday and nine overall, in addition to swimming. Americans won medals in shooting and soccer strong in women's basketball, cycling, boxing and gymnastics—although U.S. coaches complained that the women's gymnastics team should have received higher scores.

But swimming remained in the spotlight, and Gross clearly remained the star. On Sunday night, he 6-foot-7-inch (2.00-meter) West German won the 200-meter freestyle in world-record time. On Monday night, he won the 100-meter butterfly, a race he dominated, 1:46.89, catching American Pablo Morales in the final meters to lower Morales's world record of 53.38. Morales, with a silver-medal clocking of 53.23, also was under his previous mark. Glenn Buchanan of Australia took the bronze in 53.85.

Two hours after the butterfly final, the 19-year-old Gross anchored the West German relay team. He overcame an 8-foot deficit and led by a foot and a half entering the last 50-meter lap. But,

to the cheers of 16,500 spectators, Hayes caught Gross in the final two strokes to win.

Mike Heath, David Larson and Jeff Float preceded Hayes. They lowered the world mark of 7:18.87—which had been set in Monday's qualifying by a U.S. team that included Larson, Hayes and alternates Geoff Gaberino and Rich Saeger. Their previous record, 7:20.40, had been set by a West German team anchored by Gross.

Canada, which had not won a swimming gold since 1912, won two in a row on Monday. Alex Baumann, who wears a diamond stud in his left ear and has a maple leaf tattoo on his chest, Baumann beat Ricardo Prado of Brazil by five feet in the 400-meter individual medley. The time of 4:17.53. The United States was out of medals for the only time in nine swimming events so far, as Australian Rob Woodward won the bronze.

Anne Ottenbrite made it two in a row for Canada as she held off Susan Rapp by a meter to take the 200 breaststroke in 2:30.38. Rapp lowered her U.S. record to 2:31.15.

Mary Wayte, the national collegiate champion, and American compatriot Cynthia Woodhead finished 1-2 in the women's 200-meter freestyle. The winning time was 1:59.23.

American Ed Etzel won the small-bore rifle competition with a near-perfect score of 599 and Fredy Schmidtke of West Germany took the gold medal in the men's 1,000-meter cycling time trial.

U.S. women gymnasts posted a score of 195.70 in the compulsory exercises, but Romania, competing later, took the lead at 196.15, with China third at 194.15.

Mary Lou Retton, with a 9.95 in floor exercise and a 9.90 in the vault, led the U.S. team with 39.50. Julianne McNamara, who scored 9.90 in floor exercise and uneven bars, was at 9.45. U.S. Coach Don Peters complained bitterly about the judging of Romanian Julia Roteson on the balance beam.

In boxing, American Paul Gonzalez became the heavy favorite to win the 106-pound gold medal when he scored a unanimous decision over Kwang Sun Kim of South Korea. Kim, ranked No. 2 worldwide (Gonzalez is rated No. 3), was knocked down early and also took a standing eight count before the first round ended. Top-rated Rafael Sainz of Cuba is not here because of the Soviet-led boycott.

The U.S. women's basketball team began play with an 83-55 victory over Yugoslavia. Cheryl Miller led the winners with 23 points; Maryland graduate Jasmina Perazic had 24 for Yugoslavia.

Fredy Schmidtke of West Germany won the gold medal in the men's 1,000-meter cycling time trial.

The day's greatest excitement was generated at the McDonald pool and the 4-by-200 relay. Helped by his size, Gross gains ground on his starts and turns, and Hayes's lead disappeared after the first 75 meters of the anchor leg, when Gross forged ahead.

"But I was really more scared the first 100," said Hayes. "When we turned even at 100, I thought, 'Uh oh. But when he didn't pull out on me in the third 50, I said to myself, 'Put your head down and kick.' I thought I could catch him—but I didn't know."

"I knew Gross would be hurting," said teammate Float. "Because he went out so fast. But I didn't know if Bruce would catch him. I was praying."

Gross seemed to take the relay defeat well. But he seemed aston-

ished by his butterfly victory. He is the world record-holder in the 200-meter butterfly and is favored to win that event here Friday. The 100 is not a favorite race.

"This is absolutely unbelievable," he said after he won. "I cannot believe it. It is amazing. Can it be? I concentrated on the last 10 meters of the race since I thought Morales would die at that point, which he did."

Woodhead was delighted with her silver medal. She was a strong gold-medal candidate in 1980 until the United States boycotted the Moscow Games. Since then she has suffered through monoucleosis, bronchitis, a broken leg, and an inability to keep swimming in perspective.

Now she is back at the top, relaxed to a fault. Half an hour before her preliminary heat Monday, she sat against a fence reading "The Other Side of Midnight." Then she made a discovery: She had forgotten her swimsuit.

"I've never forgotten a suit in my life," she said. "I just borrowed one from a college teammate who was here in another heat. I guess forgetting my suit was a good sign. I felt so relaxed."

The day's main U.S. disappointment was the performance of Matt Gribble in the men's 100-meter butterfly. The 22-year-old world champion and former world record-holder has been slowed for months by back problems, and his time of 55.39 seconds was only the 11th fastest in the qualifying heats. It qualified him only for the consolation final.

(WP, NYT)



Michael Gross on his record-setting 100-meter butterfly showing: "This is absolutely unbelievable. It is amazing. Can it be?"

Volleyballers of Dubious Merit Gain by Boycott

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—The boycott by several Communist countries has taken the heart out of the Olympic men's volleyball competition, robbing the tournament of four of the world's top 10 teams, including the world champion Soviet Union.

Tunisia, which finished last in January in a six-team final qualifying tournament in Barcelona, got into the Games only after Taiwan declined.

The Tunisians, who lost in straight games Sunday to South Korea, were to meet the United States Tuesday. The United States beat Argentina, 3-1, in its opener.

Handicapping the tournament last month, U.S. assistant coach Bill Nevill said of Tunisia: "You and I could spot them two games and 13 points and still win." (LAT)

To help protect Olympic ticket-buyers against counterfeit ripoffs, several sophisticated defense mechanisms were built into the more than five million tickets printed by the Jeffries Banknote Company of Los Angeles.

The tickets have a three-dimensional, mold-made watermark to the left of the official star-in-motion, and a special heat sensitive ink that disappears when rubbed but reappears moments later. This enables security guards to make quick ticket validity checks.

In addition, there is an exclusive fine-line design with a rainbow tint that is difficult to reproduce.

In an effort to reduce noise and confusion at ringside, several hundred telephones for Olympic boxing officials are equipped with lights that flash to signal incoming calls.

"We're just trying to anticipate problems," said boxing commissioner Danny Villanueva, referring to the possibility of a boxer being confused by ringing bells. Moreover, the traditional gong that normally ends a round has been replaced by a sustaining high-pitched drone.

(LAT)

Romania's decision to shun the

Soviet-bloc boycott and participate in the 1984 Summer Games gave

Dan Iuga, a U.S. pistol coach from Romania, a shot of inspiration.

Iuga, 38, left his wife and two young daughters a year and a half ago to start a new life in the United States. He has been unsuccessful in getting his family out of Romania, but things look brighter.

"I've been in touch with the U.S. government, which is trying to help," Iuga said Monday at the

gymnasium makes for a refreshing change.

The 17 players include five students, three salesmen, two auditors, a financial consultant, a policeman, a postal clerk, a warehouseman, a caretaker, a bank clerk and Kai Erik Herlovsen.

And what makes Herlovsen different? The fact that in its media guide the Norwegian Olympic Committee lists him, with unabashed honesty, as a "professional player." (LAT)

One report had the South Korean Olympic team barbecuing

snakes. Another had the British equestrian team bringing gas masks for its horses to combat the Los Angeles smog.

The snakes turned out to be snacks. And the British equestrians, it developed, do have special oxygen masks for the horses—for use during high-altitude transcontinental flights and not for smog.

With 7,000 journalists looking for stories at the Los Angeles Olympics, "sometimes they reach," said Steve Montiel, spokesman for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. (AP)

Lapel pins are a great collector's item at the 1984 Olympics. But when the Games are over, souvenir hunters looking for something bigger can bid for the vivid purple road signs directing traffic to the competition sites. Minimum bid is \$40. (UPI)



GETTING UP FOR IT—Weightlifters have various ways (including grunts, scowls and stares) of preparing themselves for competition, but Takashi Ichiba prefers the back flip. The Japanese lifter, 23, did one before all but one of his six lifts in the snatch and the clean and jerk in Monday's Olympic final in the 123-pound/56-kilogram class. Ichiba finished fourth, with a total of 551 pounds, but his flips earned him gold-medal applause.

Gymnastics Judging Draws U.S. Protests

By Jane Leavy

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES—The crowd, nally, was on its feet, making its elings known. "Ten! Ten! Ten!" Mary Lou Retton, who had just nished her floor exercise, the last .S. routine of Monday night's mpulsory session, stood with her ds on her hips, staring down the dges.

Such plays can have effect; gymnastics is an emotional sport with a subjective scoring system. But Retton got only 9.95 for what appeared to be a flawless performance.

Hours later, Retton sat in the ands, looking on glumly, as Ecaterina Szabo, her rival from Roma-

nia, received the first 10 of the women's Olympic competition for her floor exercise. Nadia Comaneci, the original 10, joined the standing ovation in Pauley Pavilion.

Retton stayed in her seat biting her nails as the Romanians moved into the lead in the team competition, 196.15 points to 195.70 points. China was in third place with 194.15. Szabo and teammate Lavinia Agache were tied for first place with 39.55 points; Retton was third 39.50.

The compulsory scores count 50 percent of the final team score and 25 percent of the individual all-around score. "I was afraid it was

going to be more than a point," said Don Peters, coach of the U.S. team, referring to Romania's lead. "If it was one point, that's the ball game. Five-tenths, that's one fall off the balance beam."

The Americans had the bad luck of the draw, performing in the morning when the scores are traditionally lower. The scores of the early competitors form a base from which the judges move up. "They [the judges] held the line as well as I could have expected," Peters said.

"In fact, I've never seen it better. . . I'm relieved, I'm not pleased. If we'd been in this session, I think we'd be in first place."

Like Retton, Agache received a

9.95 on the floor exercise. And like Retton, she thought she deserved better.

"I don't think Mary Lou was upset," Peters said. "She knows it's pretty much going to be between her and Szabo for the gold on the floor. I think she thinks she was as good. She's not going to go home and cry about it."

Earlier, Peters and the other Americans made no attempt to hide their feelings about the judgments.

Peters called the scores from the Romanian balance beam judge "abominable" and said he had filed four protests about the judging, all of which were rejected.

"I filed so many protests today, my fingers are sore," he said. Both Peters and Bela Karolyi, Retton's coach, said the Romanian judge, Julia Roteson, should have been removed from the floor as a result of her 9.4 score for Tracee Talavera's beam routine. She received a 9.8, 9.7 and 9.6 from the other judges.

In gymnastics, the high and low scores are thrown out and the middle scores averaged for the final mark. So Talavera got a 9.65.

"When you throw a score like that, you're making sure a lower score will count," Peters said.

Talavera admitted a wobble after her front walk over but said it was her best compulsory this year. Karolyi, who has been made an unofficial assistant coach (he wears a technician's pass), was explicit. "It's ridiculous," he said. "And I tell you, she is not a smart one. If she was a smart one, she would have scored only one-tenth less. It shows you are tendentious, that you are trying to kill somebody. You shouldn't be trying to kill somebody in Olympic Games."

Talavera's score on the beam was not the only one the coaches bemoaned. Karolyi said Retton's vault, which she received a 9.9, should have been a 10.



relaxed and smiling Nadia Comaneci, the original 10, watched Romanian compatriot Ecaterina Szabo, right, earn a perfect score in Monday night's Olympic floor exercise.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Atlanta	10	8	1	1
Boston	10	8	1	1
Chicago	10	8	1	1
Cincinnati	10	8	1	1
Cleveland	10	8	1	1
Los Angeles	10	8	1	1
Montreal	10	8	1	1
New York	10	8	1	1
Pittsburgh	10	8	1	1
San Diego	10	8	1	1
St. Louis	10	8	1	1
Texas	10	8	1	1
Washington	10	8	1	1
West	10	8	1	1
East	10	8	1	1

Transition

BASEBALL				
Chicago	10	8	1	1
Los Angeles	10	8	1	1
Montreal	10	8	1	1
New York	10	8	1	1
Pittsburgh	10	8	1	1
San Diego	10	8	1	1
St. Louis	10	8	1	1
Texas	10	8	1	1
Washington	10	8	1	1
West	10	8	1	1
East	10	8	1	1

Golf

Leaders				
San Diego	10	8	1	1
Los Angeles	10	8	1	1
Montreal	10	8	1	1
New York	10	8	1	1
Pittsburgh	10	8	1	1
San Diego	10	8	1	1
St. Louis	10	8	1	1
Texas	10	8	1	1
Washington	10	8	1	1
West	10	8	1	1
East	10	8	1	1

Tennis

Washington Classic				
San Diego	10	8	1	1
Los Angeles	10	8	1	1
Montreal	10	8	1	1
New York	10	8	1	1
Pittsburgh	10	8	1	1
San Diego	10	8	1	1
St. Louis	10	8	1	1
Texas	10	8	1	1
Washington	10	8	1	1
West	10	8	1	1
East	10	8	1	1

NYSE Most Actives									
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	135.00	115.00	+20.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.80	45.00	+0.20	50.00	35.00	+15.00
GE	876,543	30.10	29.50	29.80	30.00	+0.20	35.00	20.00	+15.00
Westinghouse	765,432	25.00	24.50	24.80	25.00	+0.20	30.00	15.00	+15.00
Boeing	654,321	40.00	39.50	39.80	40.00	+0.20	45.00	30.00	+15.00
General Motors	543,210	20.00	19.50	19.80	20.00	+0.20	25.00	10.00	+15.00
Ford	432,109	15.00	14.50	14.80	15.00	+0.20	20.00	5.00	+15.00
Chrysler	321,098	10.00	9.50	9.80	10.00	+0.20	15.00	0.00	+15.00
Exxon	210,987	35.00	34.50	34.80	35.00	+0.20	40.00	20.00	+20.00
Shell	109,876	30.00	29.50	29.80	30.00	+0.20	35.00	15.00	+20.00

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Value	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. Change
Indus	2,876.50	+15.20	2,890.00	2,860.00	2,870.00	2,885.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	+500.00
Trans	1,234.50	+10.10	1,250.00	1,220.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,300.00	1,000.00	+300.00
Comp	567.80	+5.30	580.00	560.00	570.00	575.00	600.00	400.00	+200.00

NYSE Index									
Index	Value	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. Change
Composite	2,876.50	+15.20	2,890.00	2,860.00	2,870.00	2,885.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	+500.00
Indus	1,234.50	+10.10	1,250.00	1,220.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,300.00	1,000.00	+300.00
Trans	567.80	+5.30	580.00	560.00	570.00	575.00	600.00	400.00	+200.00

NYSE Closing									
Vol.	4 P.M.	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	7 P.M.	8 P.M.	9 P.M.	10 P.M.	11 P.M.	12 P.M.
NYSE	2,876.50	2,885.00	2,890.00	2,895.00	2,900.00	2,905.00	2,910.00	2,915.00	2,920.00

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Value	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. Change
AMEX	1,234.50	+10.10	1,250.00	1,220.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,300.00	1,000.00	+300.00

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Value	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. Change
NASDAQ	1,234.50	+10.10	1,250.00	1,220.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,300.00	1,000.00	+300.00

AMEX Most Actives									
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	135.00	115.00	+20.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.80	45.00	+0.20	50.00	35.00	+15.00
GE	876,543	30.10	29.50	29.80	30.00	+0.20	35.00	20.00	+15.00

NYSE Most Actives									
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	135.00	115.00	+20.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.80	45.00	+0.20	50.00	35.00	+15.00
GE	876,543	30.10	29.50	29.80	30.00	+0.20	35.00	20.00	+15.00
Westinghouse	765,432	25.00	24.50	24.80	25.00	+0.20	30.00	15.00	+15.00
Boeing	654,321	40.00	39.50	39.80	40.00	+0.20	45.00	30.00	+15.00
General Motors	543,210	20.00	19.50	19.80	20.00	+0.20	25.00	10.00	+15.00
Ford	432,109	15.00	14.50	14.80	15.00	+0.20	20.00	5.00	+15.00
Chrysler	321,098	10.00	9.50	9.80	10.00	+0.20	15.00	0.00	+15.00
Exxon	210,987	35.00	34.50	34.80	35.00	+0.20	40.00	20.00	+20.00

N.Y. Shares Post Modest Gain

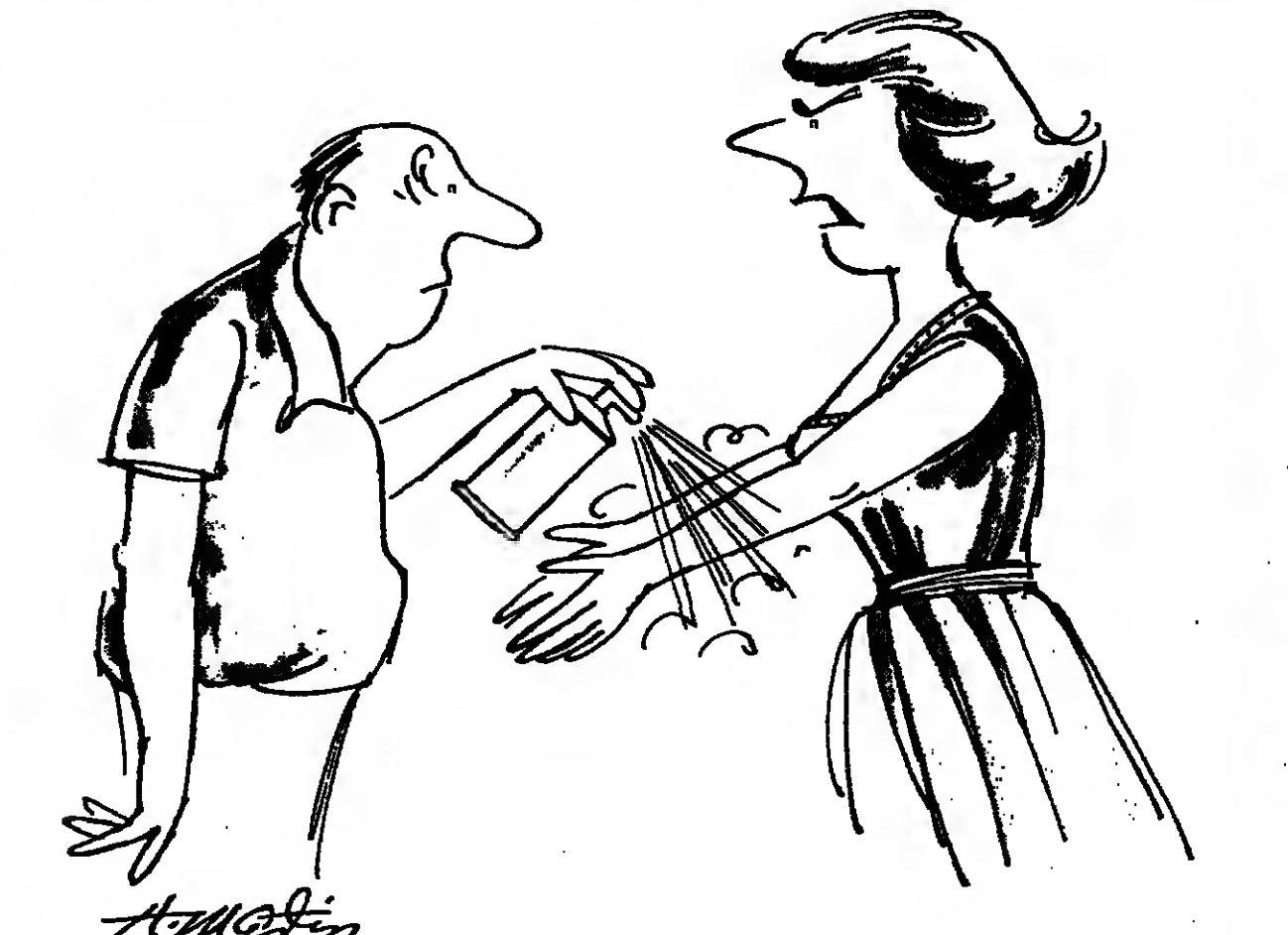
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange registered modest gains Tuesday on indications that the U.S. economy is slowing down to a more sustainable pace. Some investors were disturbed that federal funds rates had risen, but analysts said the activity was seasonal and did not reflect a tighter credit policy by the Federal Reserve. IBM was a pacemaker after it raised its quarterly dividend payout. But Exxon lost ground along with other oil companies as crude prices continued to fall in the international arena. The Dow Jones industrial average, which shed 4.64 Monday, rebounded 5.30 to 1,115.28. The Dow, which has risen 28.71 points since hitting a 17-month low last week, lost 17.12 for July overall. Advances led declines 842-659. Volume rose to 86.9 million shares from the 72.3 million traded Monday. Stocks and bonds jumped at the outset on news the government's index of leading economic indicators fell 0.9 percent in June following a revised 0.4 percent increase the month before. The data indicated that the U.S. economy is slowing from its torrid first-half pace, which eventually could take pressure off of interest rates. But prices pulled back and bonds retreated when federal funds rates climbed to 11 1/2 percent from the 11 percent Monday and Bankers Trust raised its broker loan rate. However, David Jones of Aubrey G. Lantson said the higher rate level was a "technical matter and not a change in Federal Reserve policy. The higher rates are being caused by a bank settlement situation that is coming to an end." Chairman Paul A. Volcker of the Federal Reserve said Monday that upward pressures on the prime rate are "diminishing at the moment." Also, Preston Martin, Fed vice chairman, said in a television interview Monday he thought rates "could take a small decline" because of the low level of inflation. St. Regis, up 4 1/2 Monday, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/2 to 49 1/2 on a block of 2,298,400 shares at 50. Champion International fell 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. The companies agreed to merge, with Champion buying 60 percent of St. Regis stock for \$55.50 a share. Rupert Murdoch said Monday he would make an offer for St. Regis that would be more valuable if the company drops plans to acquire Colonial Penn Group, Colonial Penn, which lost 1 1/2 Monday, fell 1 1/2 to 23 1/2. Indiana Standard was second on the list, off 1/2 to 53 1/2. Exxon followed, off 1/2 to 38 1/2. Atlantic Richfield shed 1/2 to 40 1/2 and Murphy Oil 1/2 to 24 1/2 amid reports of disarray in Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries while prices are declining. Shell Oil shed 1 1/2 to 55. Royal Dutch/Shell Group announced that it has bought 94.6 percent of Shell's stock but deferred merger completion because of some shareholders' questions. UAL Inc. rose 1/2 to 37 1/2. Delta 1/2 to 32 1/2. Northwest 1/2 to 37 1/2. KLM 1/2 to 31 1/2. Piedmont 1/2 to 33. USAir 1/2 to 27 1/2 and TWA 1/2 to 10 1/2. Xerox, which reported second-quarter earnings of 87 cents a share, down from \$1.48 a year ago, fell 1 1/2 to 33 1/2.

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Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	135.00	115.00	+20.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.80	45.00	+0.20	50.00	35.00	+15.00
GE	876,543	30.10	29.50	29.80	30.00	+0.20	35.00	20.00	+15.00
Westinghouse	765,432	25.00	24.50	24.80	25.00	+0.20	30.00	15.00	+15.00
Boeing	654,321	40.00	39.50	39.80	40.00	+0.20	45.00	30.00	+15.00
General Motors	543,210	20.00	19.50	19.80	20.00	+0.20	25.00	10.00	+15.00
Ford	432,109	15.00	14.50	14.80	15.00	+0.20	20.00	5.00	+15.00
Chrysler	321,098	10.00	9.50	9.80	10.00	+0.20	15.00	0.00	+15.00
Exxon	210,987	35.00	34.50	34.80	35.00	+0.20	40.00	20.00	+20.00
Shell	109,876	30.00	29.50	29.80	30.00	+0.20	35.00	15.00	+20.00

NYSE Most Actives									
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. Change
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Shell	109,876	30.00	29.50	29.80	30.00	+0.20	35.00	15.00	+20.00

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER
Executives May Find
Home Is Different



"Honestly, Harold, read the label! That GrowPak poison
spray is for the plant, not the rash!"

GrowPak™ from our Enviro-Spray Systems, Inc.
subsidiary, is the most innovative and versatile
technological development in pressurized packaging
in 40 years. For our 1983 Annual Report write,
Grow Group, Inc. 200 Park Ave., NY 10166. Dept. G

Grow Group

NYSE Most Actives									
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NYSE Most Actives

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1984

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.S. Executives May Find
Going Home Is Difficult

By KEITH HAMMONDS

LONDON — With the dollar surging to records, Americans overseas are enjoying a salary windfall. In many Western countries, housing, food and travel are, at the moment, substantially cheaper than at home. But the dollar can't trade both ways. "It's great living at \$1.32 to the pound," said Craig Colberg, an institutional stockbroker from Goldman Sachs International who has lived in London for five years. "But I was here at \$2.46 and it was no fun then," he added.

Companies normally try to account for foreign-exchange fluctuations when compensating expatriate executives; most will also adjust for additional tax, housing and educational expenses.

Our objective is that the amount a person is paid after dealing with housing, dual taxation and any extra costs will keep pace with what he would be making in the States," said Robert J. Haughton, manager of international employee relations for General Electric Co.

In addition, overseas employees are generally paid premiums ranging from 10 percent to 50 percent of their base salary. At some companies, like General Electric, the premium depends on the perceived inconvenience of a location: London-based executives receive a lower bonus than those assigned to Lagos or Kuala Lumpur. Other organizations pay a standard premium for any employee abroad.

In many cases, the largest single cost for the company is an employee's tax expense, primarily for taxes due his host government. In some nations, like Norway and Malaysia, the expatriate's tax liability may exceed his actual salary by the time "perks" are figured.

There may be U.S. taxes for the U.S. company to pick up as well. The Internal Revenue Service allows most citizens working abroad to exclude \$80,000 of earned income from income tax. But taxable income often includes housing and other company-paid expenses, so many executives end up making more than \$80,000. If total taxes paid to both the United States and host government are more than the employee would have paid staying home, most companies will pick up the difference.

In the end, the cost of sending an executive overseas is substantial. Even in times of a strong dollar, experts say, a company will spend two or three times an employee's original salary to maintain him abroad.

THE most difficult part of an overseas assignment may well be coming home to the United States. In two studies of U.S. and Canadian executives sent abroad, Nancy J. Adler, associate professor of management at McGill University, found that many suffered serious professional and personal setbacks upon returning home. More than half said the jobs they returned to were less satisfying than their overseas posts.

And an executive's foreign job often involves far more creativity and responsibility than the one he or she returns to. "The reality is that over 50 percent of the expatriates feel the experience abroad has hindered their careers, and the rest are neutral," said Professor Adler.

Moreover, she said, the supervisors of those returning from overseas jobs have a "very strong xenophobic response," tending to dismiss the employees' overseas experience.

There may be financial problems as well. If the executive sold a house before leaving, he or she may not be able to afford a new one because of escalating real-estate prices. In any case, the executive may have become accustomed to having the rent, children's schooling and transportation costs paid by the company.

So far, little has been done to address the problems of coming home. Some companies, like Exxon Corp., now encourage employees to keep their U.S. homes while overseas, and may arrange to pay for property management. Alcan helps find new jobs for returning employees who cannot be fitted at the home office.

Sherry Buchanan is on vacation

The cost of sending an employee overseas is high even when the dollar is strong.

Surplus
In Japan
Is Record

Renewed Conflict
On Trading Likely

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan announced Tuesday a record \$4.85-billion surplus in trade of merchandise for June that diplomats said could set off another round of bickering with major trading partners.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, echoing a speech last month in which he urged the Japanese to buy more foreign goods, said the country must increase its imports to try to stave off overseas complaints about the deluge of Japanese video recorders, cars, microchips and steel.

He said at a cabinet meeting that he was also worried about slow imports from Asia, following recent complaints from the region.

Western Europe and the United States have criticized Japan's level of exports. After Tuesday's figures were released, one Western diplomat said: "The seeds of further conflict are being sown."

The Finance Ministry said exports in June were worth \$14.65 billion and imports \$9.80 billion.

The previous record monthly surplus on merchandise items was \$4.23 billion in March.

Taking into account earnings from nonmerchandise items such as shipping and insurance, Japan's current account surplus rose to a record \$4.38 billion in June from \$1.86 billion May. The May figure had narrowed considerably from \$3.52 billion in April.

Japan also registered a record amount of overseas investment last month at \$6.23 billion, up 40 percent from the previous high of \$4.42 billion in April.

Economists said this was a major cause of the yen's recent weakness against the dollar and had helped to create an overall balance of payments deficit for June of \$2.25 billion, sharply up from \$1.22 billion in May and \$1.38 billion in June last year.

"Both goods and money are going out of Japan and probably most to the United States," a Bank of Tokyo official said.

Japan attributes much of its trading success to the low prices paid by its companies for oil and other industrial raw materials, while the strong dollar has made Japanese goods unusually attractive to Americans.

However, Western Europe and the United States complain that Japan's success costs them jobs and damages their industry.

Japan is due to have trade talks with the United States in Tokyo in September and with the European Community in Brussels in October.

Zigong Plant Is Industrial Model

Steel Unit's Tax
Depends on
Its Output Level

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

ZIGONG, China — When Zigong's steel-casting plant reopened in 1975, it was so short of funds that the management could not afford to buy some bamboo sleeping mats.

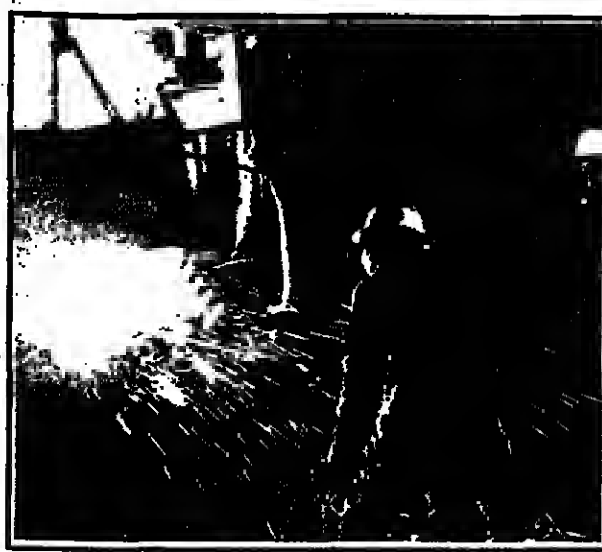
The factory had been moved from Shanghai to Sichuan province in 1965 to help spur the economy of southwestern China. Then the Cultural Revolution began and production of steel valves was suspended while the plant's Maoist factions quarreled. For the next nine years, nothing was manufactured there.

"There were no roads and people had to make their own way," said Wang Zizhen, now the factory director, recalling his arrival with a team to reopen the plant. "Water was flowing into ditches and the place was covered with scum metal."

From a paralyzed bastion of leftist ideology, the factory in Zigong, a city of 500,000 best known for producing salt, has developed into a model of the industrial reforms promoted by China's leader, Deng Xiaoping.

The factory presents a case study of the kind of production incentives being attempted in heavy industry, which enjoyed an unchallenged priority in the allocation of capital and raw materials under Mao.

Many of the incentives were tested first at the Zigong factory when Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang worked as the provincial party secretary in the 1970s.



A worker at the Zigong steel factory.

"At present, the central task in the structural reform of the urban economy is to eliminate the practice of making no distinction between well run and badly run enterprises or between employees who do more work and those who do less," Mr. Zhao told the National People's Congress in his annual report in May.

Under the new program, state-owned enterprises are taxed according to how well they meet production quotas. They are allowed to keep some of the money they earn, and managers are allowed some leeway, and thus some responsibility, in spending it. Normally, the government simply collects all earnings and reinvests them in the enterprise to press for higher profits.

In addition, the new program establishes a series of tests and bonuses under which more skilled and productive workers may earn more money. And it seeks to break with the old practice of guaranteeing state jobs for life no matter how poor the worker's performance.

The first task in 1975, Mr. Wang said, was to restore order at the Zigong factory and resume production. "We launched mass criticism of anarchy and bourgeois factionalism," he said, meaning that the radical troublemakers had been warned to behave themselves. That year, the plant met its first output target ever.

When Zhao Ziyang introduced his economic reforms in Sichuan in 1979, many factories were hesitant to try them out. "At that time, people had different ideas about reform," said Mr. Wang, who was then party secretary at the Zigong plant. "Some well-managed enterprises were afraid that they would suffer."

There was no estimate of the volume of goods that could be excluded, but one official said, "you're talking in the tens if not hundreds of millions of dollars."

Government officials and trade analysts said the effects of the new action could be highly disruptive both in textile-producing countries and in distribution channels.

The textile industry, which is seeking legislation to freeze imports and which has also filed a number of unfair-trade complaints against smaller textile exporters, pressed the change to halt what it says has been widespread evasion of the rules of origin.

Imported apparel is often made in several countries. The yarn may come from one country, be woven into fabric in another, be cut into apparel parts such as sleeves in still another country and then be sewn together, buttons and all, in a fourth country.

Under present rules, the product is considered to come from the country where "substantial transformation" has occurred.

In 1983, for example, the insurance agency rebated \$164 million, or 13.5 percent of premium income. By contrast, in 1980, the agency rebated \$521 million, or 54.8 percent it received as premiums.

St. Regis Signs
Merger Pact
With Champion

United Press International

STAMFORD, Connecticut — St. Regis Corp. signed a definitive merger agreement on Tuesday with Champion International Corp. to counter a takeover attempt by a publisher, Rupert Murdoch.

Mr. Murdoch, who already holds 5 percent of St. Regis stock, said Monday he intended to make a tender offer for a controlling stake in St. Regis.

Earlier this month St. Regis officials rejected a proposal by Mr. Murdoch to increase his holdings in St. Regis to 50.1 percent of the outstanding common stock through purchases for \$52 a share.

St. Regis and Champion are two of the largest U.S. forest products companies. St. Regis also has interests in insurance services.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Murdoch. Under terms of the agreement, Champion will launch a cash tender offer Wednesday for up to 60 percent of St. Regis's common stock at \$55.50 a share and for all the outstanding shares of St. Regis Capital Corp., the \$4.30 convertible exchangeable preferred stock, 1983 series, at \$81.03 a share.

The offer specifies that at least 51 percent of St. Regis outstanding common and two-thirds of the preferred stock must be tendered.

If that is done, each share of St. Regis common stock will be converted into 2.85 shares of Champion common stock.

St. Regis also agreed to sell its printing papers division, including certain printing paper mills and timberland tracts, to Champion for \$750 million in cash or up to \$500 million in notes and the balance in cash.

Champion also has an option to purchase an additional six million common shares of St. Regis at \$55.50 a share payable in cash or through the issuance of a new preference stock of Champion.

Champion said it would finance the offer through a syndicate of banks, headed by Chemical Bank as agent and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

[Andrew C. Sigler, chairman of Champion, said in a statement from his company's headquarters in Stamford that the acquisition would "bring leadership positions in businesses where Champion does not participate and untested groundwood paper marketers and newspaper." "The Associated Press reported."

St. Regis's chairman, William R. Haselton, who would become vice chairman of the combined companies, said that the merger "is in the best interest of our shareholders, our employees and the industry we've been part of for so long."

[Champion had \$2.3 billion in sales for the first six months of 1984. It earned \$69.1 million, or \$1.11 per share.

[St. Regis had revenues of \$1.6 billion for the first half of 1984, with net income of \$66.5 million, or \$1.81 per share.

Mr. Murdoch said Monday he would begin a tender offer for St.

Regis within five days to raise his stake to 50.1 percent. The publisher said his offering price would be \$55 a share in cash in a transaction worth \$891 million if St. Regis does not complete its acquisition of Colonial Penn Group, an insurance company based in Philadelphia.

If St. Regis completes the Colonial Penn takeover, Mr. Murdoch's bid would be for \$47 a share in cash or \$89.1 million.

Mr. Murdoch's offer was made through News International PLC, the publisher's London-based company. Mr. Murdoch has extensive publishing holdings in Australia, Britain and the United States.

Mr. Murdoch's company had said it reserved the right not to begin its tender offer "if St. Regis takes any action to frustrate the tender offer, if there is any adverse development in any of the pending regulatory court proceedings, or if News International does not obtain the necessary amendments to its bank loan commitments."

Dollar at Record
Against Mark

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar moved higher in late New York trading Tuesday, hitting another 11-year high against the Deutsche mark. Gold and silver prices fell.

The dollar was quoted at 2.915 against the mark in New York, up from 2.894 DM Monday. The British pound closed at \$1.301, down from \$1.306. In London, the pound closed at \$1.309, up from \$1.308. The dollar was also quoted at 246.68 yen in New York, up from 245.70, and at 8.8475 French francs, down from 8.8785.

In New York, Republic Bank closed cash gold at \$337.50, down \$4.75. The New York Commodity Exchange settled the August contract at \$337.70, down \$4.30 from Monday. Silver fell to \$7.025 an ounce on the cash market, down from \$7.10 Monday. The Comex settled August silver at \$7.018, down from \$7.10 Monday.

TAPMAN

MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNTS.

PERFORMANCE
RESULTS FOR
COMPREHEND II

BEGINNING EQUITIES
OF \$100,000
ON JANUARY 1
OF EACH YEAR

yielded the following
after all charges:

IN 1980: +165%
IN 1981: +137%
IN 1982: +32%
IN 1983: -24%

as of
JULY 26, 1984
EQUITY
STOOD AT
US \$6,565.45

More than \$50,000,000
currently under management.

Call or write Royall Frazier at
TAPMAN, Trend Analysis and
Portfolio Management, Inc.,
Wall Street Plaza, New York,
New York 10005 212-268-1041
Telex BML 667173 UMW

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on July 31, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	USD	DM	FF	£	S	Y	¥
sterling	1.301	1.301	1.301	1.301	1.301	1.301	1.301
franc	8.8475	8.8475	8.8475	8.8475	8.8475	8.8475	8.8475
mark	2.894	2.894	2.894	2.894	2.894	2.894	2.894
yen	245.70	245.70	245.70	245.70	245.70	245.70	245.70
peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
lira	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27
rupee	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83
baht	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34
baht	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34
baht	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34

Dollar Values

	USD	DM	FF	£	S	Y	¥
sterling	1.301	1.301	1.301	1.301	1.301	1.301	1.301
franc	8.8475	8.8475	8.8475	8.8475	8.8475	8.8475	8.8475
mark	2.894	2.894	2.894	2.894	2.894	2.894	2.894
yen	245.70	245.70	245.70	245.70	245.70	245.70	245.70
peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
lira	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27
rupee	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83
baht	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34
baht	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34
baht	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34

INTEREST RATES

	USD	DM	FF	£	S	Y	¥
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%
11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%
11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%
11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%

Asian Dollar Rates

	USD	DM	FF	£	S	Y	¥
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%
11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%
11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%
11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%

Key Money Rates

	USD	DM	FF	£	S	Y	¥
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%
11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%
11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%	11 1/4%
11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%	11 1/8%

GOLD PRICES

month Interbank	4.15	4.15				
month Interbank	4.45	4.45				
month Interbank	4.45	4.45				
Rate						
month Rate	S	\$				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
Rate						
month Rate	S	\$				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
Rate						
month Rate	S	\$				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
Rate						
month Rate	S	\$				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
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month Rate	S	\$				
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month Rate	S	\$				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
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month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
Rate						
month Rate	S	\$				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
month Rate	4 1/4	4 1/4				
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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Entré Starts
A Network
In Europe

Entré Computer Centers Inc., the second largest franchisor of retail computer stores in the United States, has expanded into Europe. Entré, whose European headquarters are in London, said, "The initial objective of the new operation is to develop a nationwide network of computer centers in the U.K., followed by a rolling launch into Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands."

Michael Kelly, chief executive of the new Entré Computer (Europe) Ltd., said Entré hopes to gain "15 percent of the European retail computer market."

Entré sells microcomputers aimed at small businesses and professionals. The company has recently signed its first franchise agreement in Britain, and Mr. Kelly said the company hopes to set up more than 50 centers in Britain in all.

The company, based in Vienna, Virginia, was founded in early 1981 and quickly became the chief rival in ComputerLand, the largest U.S. franchisor of retail computer stores. With Entré's move into Europe, the two companies will appear to be competing for ComputerLand's set up shop in Europe more than a year ago.

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Finland's largest commercial bank, plans to open a subsidiary in Singapore late this year. Karl Janhunen will be managing director of the new unit, Kansallis International Bank (Asia-Pacific) Ltd. Previously, he was head of Kansallis-Osake-Pankki's Singapore representative office. KOP said the new unit will assist Finnish companies with their business transactions in Southeast Asia and offer services to local companies in their trade with Finland.

Crédit Agricole, the French cooperative bank, has appointed Sylvain Dubouat to head its new representative office in Cairo. He formerly was director of Crédit Agricole in Togo. The Cairo office, Crédit Agricole's first in the Middle East, is part of the bank's recently announced international expansion plan.

National Advanced Systems has named Tim Frana vice president and general manager for the Asia/Pacific region, based in Sydney. Succeeding him as vice president of systems engineering for National Advanced Systems (Europe) Corp. is Phil Stapleton. Mr. Stapleton was formerly vice president and director of business development for National Advanced Systems (Europe), which has its headquarters near London. National Advanced Systems, a subsidiary of U.S.-based National Semiconductor Corp., is a supplier of IBM-compatible computers.

Yasuda Trust Europe Ltd. in London has named T. Hayashi managing director. He succeeds Hiroshi Sekiguchi, who is returning to Tokyo to become general manager of the foreign securities investment department of Yasuda Trust & Banking Co.

Informatics General Corp., Los Angeles-based software concern, has appointed Michel Serfaty to the new post of director of strategic accounts in Europe, based in Paris. He most recently was general manager of Informatics in France.

Frédéric-Worlock Securities said that Arnold Worlock will join its international corporate finance department Sept. 1 as corporate finance adviser, health-care sector. He will be based in London. Mr. Worlock will resign from his post of group marketing director of the Wellcome Foundation Ltd. and as chairman of Wellcome Diagnostics. Before joining the Wellcome Foundation, he was a member of the board of Hoechst U.K. Ltd. and chairman of Hoechst Pharmaceuticals U.K.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
Gallagher		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
Japan		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
Kawada Heavy		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
Kobe Steel		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
Meiji Seika		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
Nippon Yusen		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
United States		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
Amer. General		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
Amer. Standard		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
Armstrong Ind.		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
Borden		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100
Kansallis Osk. & P.		Revenue	1,200	Revenue	1,100

Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. — 4,770,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. — 4,100,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street														
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

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12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
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12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M	Div	Yld	PE	52W	10Y	5Y	3M	1M
12M													

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

R														
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.		

Floating Rate Notes

July 31

Dollar			1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983
1st Half	1984	1st Half	1983	1st Half	1984	1					

Bid Rumor Lifts
Beecham Shares

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC shares surged 20 pence to close at 308 pence Tuesday amid speculation that the drug and consumer product company would attract a takeover bid.

Beecham said that it knew of no reason for the sudden rise in its share price, which brought the company's stock market value to about £2.2 billion (\$2.9 billion).

The company's shares have performed weakly in relation to the rest of the market in the past year. Even so, analysts could identify few potential bidders.

Non Dollar

12-14	1983	1984	12-14	1983	1984
15-16	1983	1984	15-16	1983	1984
17-18	1983	1984	17-18	1983	1984
19-20	1983	1984	19-20	1983	1984
21-22	1983	1984	21-22	1983	1984
23-24	1983	1984	23-24	1983	1984
25-26	1983	1984	25-26	1983	1984
27-28	1983	1984	27-28	1983	1984
29-30	1983	1984	29-30	1983	1984
31-32	1983	1984	31-32	1983	1984
33-34	1983	1984	33-34	1983	1984
35-36	1983	1984	35-36	1983	1984
37-38	1983	1984	37-38	1983	1984
39-40	1983	1984	39-40	1983	1984
41-42	1983	1984	41-42	1983	1984
43-44	1983	1984	43-44	1983	1984
45-46	1983	1984	45-46	1983	1984
47-48	1983	1984	47-48	1983	1984
49-50	1983	1984	49-50	1983	1984
51-52	1983	1984	51-52	1983	1984
53-54	1983	1984	53-54	1983	1984
55-56	1983	1984	55-56	1983	1984
57-58	1983	1984	57-58	1983	1984
59-60	1983	1984	59-60	1983	1984
61-62	1983	1984	61-62	1983	1984
63-64	1983	1984	63-64	1983	1984
65-66	1983	1984	65-66	1983	1984
67-68	1983	1984	67-68	1983	1984
69-70	1983	1984	69-70	1983	1984
71-72	1983	1984	71-72	1983	1984
73-74	1983	1984	73-74	1983	1984
75-76	1983	1984	75-76	1983	1984
77-78	1983	1984	77-78	1983	1984
79-80	1983	1984	79-80	1983	1984
81-82	1983	1984	81-82	1983	1984
83-84	1983	1984	83-84	1983	1984
85-86	1983	1984	85-86	1983	1984
87-88	1983	1984	87-88	1983	1984
89-90	1983	1984	89-90	1983	1984
91-92	1983	1984	91-92	1983	1984
93-94	1983	1984	93-94	1983	1984
95-96	1983	1984	95-96	1983	1984
97-98	1983	1984	97-98	1983	1984
99-100	1983	1984	99-100	1983	1984
101-102	1983	1984	101-102	1983	1984
103-104	1983	1984	103-104	1983	1984
105-106	1983	1984	105-106	1983	1984
107-108	1983	1984	107-108	1983	1984
109-110	1983	1984	109-110	1983	1984
111-112	1983	1984	111-112	1983	1984
113-114	1983	1984	113-114	1983	1984
115-116	1983	1984	115-116	1983	1984
117-118	1983	1984	117-118	1983	1984
119-120	1983	1984	119-120	1983	1984
121-122	1983	1984	121-122	1983	1984
123-124	1983	1984	123-124	1983	1984
125-126	1983	1984	125-126	1983	1984
127-128	1983	1984	127-128	1983	1984
129-130	1983	1984	129-130	1983	1984
131-132	1983	1984	131-132	1983	1984
133-134	1983	1984	133-134	1983	1984
135-136	1983	1984	135-136	1983	1984
137-138	1983	1984	137-138	1983	1984
139-140	1983	1984	139-140	1983	1984
141-142	1983	1984	141-142	1983	1984
143-144	1983	1984	143-144	1983	1984
145-146	1983	1984	145-146	1983	1984
147-148	1983	1984	147-148	1983	1984
149-150	1983	1984	149-150	1983	1984
151-152	1983	1984	151-152	1983	1984
153-154	1983	1984	153-154	1983	1984
155-156	1983	1984	155-156	1983	1984
157-158	1983	1984	157-158	1983	1984
159-160	1983	1984	159-160	1983	1984
161-162	1983	1984	161-162	1983	1984
163-164	1983	1984	163-164	1983	1984
165-166	1983	1984	165-166	1983	1984
167-168	1983	1984	167-168	1983	1984
169-170	1983	1984	169-170	1983	1984
171-172	1983	1984	171-172	1983	1984
173-174	1983	1984	173-174	1983	1984
175-176	1983	1984	175-176	1983	1984
177-178	1983	1984	177-178	1983	1984
179-180	1983	1984	179-180	1983	1984
181-182	1983	1984	181-182	1983	1984
183-184	1983	1984	183-184	1983	1984
185-186	1983	1984	185-186	1983	1984
187-188	1983	1984	187-188	1983	1984
189-190	1983	1984	189-190	1983	1984
191-192	1983	1984	191-192	1983	1984
193-194	1983	1984	193-194	1983	1984
195-196	1983	1984	195-196	1983	1984
197-198	1983	1984	197-198	1983	1984
199-200	1983	1984	199-200	1983	1984
201-202	1983	1984	201-202	1983	1984
203-204	1983	1984	203-204	1983	1984
205-206	1983	1984	205-206	1983	1984
207-208	1983	1984	207-208	1983	1984
209-210	1983	1984	209-210	1983	1984
211-212	1983	1984	211-212	1983	1984
213-214	1983	1984	213-214	1983	1984
215-216	1983	1984	215-216	1983	1984
217-218	1983	1984	217-218	1983	1984
219-220	1983	1984	219-220	1983	1984
221-222	1983	1984	221-222	1983	1984
223-224	1983	1984	223-224	1983	1984
225-226	1983	1984	225-226	1983	1984
227-228	1983	1984	227-228	1983	1984
229-230	1983	1984	229-230	1983	1984
231-232	1983	1984	231-232	1983	1984
233-234	1983	1984	233-234	1983	1984
235-236	1983	1984	235-236	1983	1984
237-238	1983	1984	237-238	1983	1984
239-240	1983	1984	239-240	1983	1984
241-242	1983	1984	241-242	1983	1984
243-244	1983	1984	243-244	1983	1984
245-246	1983	1984	245-246	1983	1984
247-248	1983	1984	247-248	1983	1984
249-250	1983	1984	249-250	1983	1984
251-252	1983	1984	251-252	1983	1984
253-254	1983	1984	253-254	1983	1984
255-256	1983	1984	255-256	1983	1984
257-258	1983	1984	257-258	1983	1984
259-260	1983	1984	259-260	1983	1984
261-262	1983	1984	261-262	1983	1984
263-264	1983	1984	263-264	1983	1984
265-266	1983	1984	265-266	1983	1984
267-268	1983	1984	267-268	1983	1984
269-270	1983	1984	269-270	1983	1984
271-272	1983	1984	271-272	1983	1984
273-274	1983	1984	273-274	1983	1984
275-276	1983	1984	275-276	1983	1984
277-278	1983	1984	277-278	1983	1984
279-280	1983	1984	279-280	1983	1984
281-282	1983	1984	281-282	1983	1984
283-284	1983	1984	283-284	1983	1984
285-286	1983	1984	285-286	1983	1984
287-288	1983	1984	287-288	1983	1984
289-290	1983	1984	289-290	1983	1984
291-292	1983	1984	291-292	1983	1984
293-294	1983	1984	293-294	1983	1984
295-296	1983	1984	295-296	1983	1984
297-298	1983	1984	297-298	1983	1984
299-300	1983	1984	299-300	1983	1984
301-302	1983	1984	301-302	1983	1984
303-304	1983	1984	303-304	1983	1984
305-306	1983	1984	305-306	1983	1984
307-308	1983	1984	307-308	1983	1984
309-310	1983	1984	309-310	1983	1984
311-312	1983	1984	311-312	1983	1984
313-314	1983	1984	313-314	1983	1984
315-316	1983	1984	315-316	1983	1984
317-318	1983	1984	317-318	1983	1984
319-320	1983	1984	319-320	1983	1984
321-322	1983	1984	321-322	1983	1984
323-324	1983	1984	323-324	1983	1984
325-326	1983	1984	325-326	1983	1984
327-328	1983	1984	327-328	1983	1984
329-330	1983	1984	329-330	1983	1984
331-332	1983	1984	331-332	1983	1984
333-334	1983	1984	333-334	1983	1984
335-336	1983	1984	335-336	1983	1984
337-338	1983	1984	337-338	1983	1984
339-340	1983	1984	339-340	1983	1984
341-342	1983	1984	341-342	1983	1984
343-344	1983	1984	343-344	1983	1984
345-346	1983	1984	345-346	1983	1984
347-348	1983	1984	347-348	1983	1984
349-350	1983	1984	349-350	1983	1984
351-352	1983	1984	351-352	1983	1984
353-354	1983	1984	353-354	1983	1984
355-356	1983	1984	355-356	1983	1984
357-358	1983	1984	357-358	1983	1984
359-360	1983	1984	359-360	1983	1984
361-362	1983	1984	361-362	1983	1984
363-364	1983	1984	363-364	1983	1984
365-366	1983	1984	365-366	1983	1984
367-368	1983	1984	367-368	1983	1984
369-370	1983	1984	369-370	1983	1984
371-372	1983	1984	371-372	1983	1984
373-374	1983	1984	373-374	1983	1984
375-376	1983	1984	375-376	1983	1984
377-378	1983	1984	377-378	1983	1984
379-380	1983	1984	379-380	1983	1984
381-382	1983	1984	381-382	1983	1984
383-384	1983	1984	383-384	1983	1984
385-386	1983	1984	385-386	1983	1984
387-388	1983	1984	387-388	1983	1984
389-390	1983	1984	389-390	1983	1984
391-392	1983	1984	391-392	1983	1984
393-394	1983	1984	393-394	1983	1984
395-396	1983	1984	395-396	1983	1984
397-398	1983	1984	397-398	1983	1984
399-400	1983	1984	399-400	1983	1984
401-402	1983	1984	401-402	1983	1984
403-404	1983	1984	403-404	1983	1984
405-406</					

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

K													
9 1/2	2 1/2	Kroger C			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kroger			16	20	3	2 1/2	1 1/2	+	+	+	+
21 1/2	10 1/2	Kro											

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
12 Month	High	Low												

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2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 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2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 283

